FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 042 *3 March 1982*

BULGARIA

BCP Plenum Meets, Makes Leadership Changes C 1
Correspondent Reports on Polish-Soviet Talks C 1
SED's Guenter Mittag Visiting on 'Vacation' C 1
Meets Zhivkov C 1
Departs Country C 2
Iraqi President Receives Todorov in Baghdad C 2
Trade Protocol Signed With India in Delhi C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TRIBUNA Criticizes Italian CP Standpoints D 1
Romanian Defense Minister Visits Enterprise D 2
PZPR's Siwak Talks With Hoffmann in Prague D 2
Polish Mining, Energy Minister Begins Visit D 2
RUDE PRAVO Article Critiques Yugoslav Economy [24 Feb] D 2
RUDE PRAVO Comments on Political Clericalism D 3
[Martin, 26 Feb]
Colotka Addresses Slovak Writers Congress D 5
MLADA FRONTA on Political Education of Youth D 6
[Janoska, 25 Feb]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SED Central Committee Sends Greetings to Army E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1 Mar]
Mittag Meets With Todor Zhivkov in Bulgaria E 2
Economic Delegation Ends Visit to Egypt E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1 Mar]

HUNGARY

MAGYAR HIRLAP Concludes Series on Polish Problems F 1
Part Two [25 Feb] F 1
Part Three [26 Feb] F 2
Marjai Returns From Iraq; Protocol Signed F 4
Report on Return F 4
Cooperation Protocol Signed F 4

POLAND

Reportage on Jaruzelski Delegation USSR Visit G 1
Talks With Brezhnev, Tikhonov G 1
Moscow Polish Community Met G 2
USSR Leaders Bid Farewell G 2
Delegation Returns 2 Mar G 2
Communique 'Excerpts' Reported G 2
Media Commentaries Continue on 1-2 Mar USSR Visit G 4
'Support and Sympathy' G 4
Television Discusses Visit G 5
PZPR Plenum Resolution on Martial Law Published G 6
[TRYBUNA LUDU 27-28 Feb]
Central Auditing Commission Holds Plenum 2 Mar G 9

Sejm Adopts Resolution on Officially Fixed Prices G 10
[TRYBUNA LUDU 27-28 Feb]
Discussion of Bill on People's Councils Begins G 11
Ozdowski Chairs Meeting With Lay Catholics G 11
More on Meeting G 11
SLOWO POWSZECHNE: National Accord Not Dead G 12
Milewski Addresses Predom-Mesko Workers Aktiv G 13
Former Mining Minister Kulpinski Tried, Sentenced G 13
Trial Proceedings Against KPN Member Reported G 13
Krakow Mayor Rules Against Nighttime 'Antics' G 14
Enterprises Discuss Trade Union Movement G 14
Ministry Views Teaching 'Sociopolitical' Subjects G 15
Justice Ministry Holds Meeting With Red Cross G 15
Reportage on Basic Food Situation Supply G 15
'Insufficiency' of Grain G 15
Ministry on March Outlook G 16
More on March Outlook G 16
Extra Alcohol Ration G 16
Metallurgical Industry Hit by Exchange Shortage G 16
Engineers Issue Appeal on Overcoming Crisis G 17
Editors Attend Journalists' Congress in Moscow G 17
Commentary Previews Visit by U.S. Congressmen G 17
Olszowski, Orzechowski Receive DKP Visitors G 18
Warsaw Curia Urges Pastoral Advice on Labor Rights G 18
[Vatican]
Solidarity Member Says Walesa To Stay President [AFP] G 19
Emigre Warsaw Professor Hits Military Rule G 20
[Lamentowicz in Madrid EL PAIS 26 Feb]
Church Said To Offer 'Negotiating Plan' G 22
[Margueritte in Paris LE FIGARO 1 Mar]
PRAVDA Publishes Jaruzelski PZPR Plenum Report G 22
[cross-reference]

ROMANIA

AGERPRES: Ceausescu NEWSWEEK Interview H 1
Ceausescu Addresses Agricultural Council Plenum H 3
[SCINTEIA 27 Feb]
Andrei Holds More Talks on Visit to Italy H 16
Meets Foreign Minister H 16
Meets Berlinguer, Others H 17
Joint Economic Commission With British Meets H 17
Cazacu Receives Syrian Ba'th Official 2 Mar H 18
Ceausescu Receives Departing Jordanian Ambassador H 18
Earthquake Reported in Vrancea Region 2 Mar H 18
Briefs: Housing Projects H 18

YUGOSLAVIA

Dolanc Confers With PCI's Berlinguer in Rome I 1
Agreement Signed on Investments in Kosovo I 1
Kosovo, Serbia Economic Chambers Hold Talks I 1
POLITIKA Criticizes Kosovo Import-Export Plans I 2
[Radovanovic and Zejneli, 26 Feb]
Pristina Assembly Discusses Nationalist Activity I 2
Slovene Language Dispute 'Not Nationalistic' I 3
[Zikic in POLITIKA 21 Feb]
Interview With Slovenia's Franc Setinc I 4
[DELO 20 Feb]

BCP PLENUM MEETS, MAKES LEADERSHIP CHANGES

AU021345 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 2 Mar (BTA) -- Today a plenary session of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party was held here on organizational matters.

The plenary session elected Mr Milko Balev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, for member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP. The plenary session released Mr Grisha Filipov of his post of secretary of the CC of the BCP, because of his election for chairman of the Ministerial Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The plenary session elected Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the State Planning Committee for secretary of the CC of the BCP.

The plenary session accepted the request of Mr Peko Takov to be released from his membership of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP on health considerations. The plenary session cancelled Mr Mircho Spasov from the CC of the BCP. The plenary session cancelled from candidate-membership of the CC of the BCP and expelled from the party Mr Zhivko Popov due to criminal offense.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON POLISH-SOVIET TALKS

AU021142 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Mass media in Poland are widely reporting and commenting on the visit of the Polish party and state delegation headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski to Moscow. We contacted Angel Bonev, the RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Warsaw by telephone:

[Being Bonev recording] The Polish commentators are stressing that the significance of the talks in Moscow is far beyond the significance of ordinary relations between the countries. The talks are of strategic importance for Poland. The consolidation of the alliance with the Soviet country gurantees the fact that there is no force in the world capable of threatening the Polish people's interests.

Observers are stressing, at the same time, that a strong Poland is an important factor of peace throughout Europe. The Moscow meeting has more significance as well. People in Warsaw have pointed out on several occasions that it is necessary for Poland to come out of the crisis as soon as possible, to stand on its own feet. The Soviet assistance accorded at this precise moment is accelerating the healing processes in the economic sector. There is another characteristic factor to which great attention is being devoted in Warsaw: it is the atmosphere characterizing the Soviet-Polish talks. Only friends, good friends, and tested friends are welcomed in such manner. This is how the Polish television commentator described the situation when he reported from Moscow Airport, and later from the talks at the Kremlin. The visit of the Polish party and state delegation to Moscow continues, but we can say right now that this visit represents an essential step forward along the common path. The results of the visit will be to the advantage of both sides, in the interest of worldwide peace. [end recording]

SED'S GUENTER MITTAG VISITING ON 'VACATION'

Meets Zhivkov

AU021634 Sofia BTA in English 1448 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 2 Mar (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received today Mr Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the German Socialist Unity Party, who is on vacation here. They discussed the further deepening and expansion of economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic. Present at the meeting were Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council.

Departs Country

AU021642 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, who had been in Bulgaria on vacation at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, has left the country. At Sofia Airport he was seen off by Comrades Ognyan Doynov and Andrey Lukanov.

IRAQI PRESIDENT RECEIVES TODOROV IN BAGHDAD

AU022010 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Report by BTA special correspondent]

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Mar (BTA) -- Iraq's President Mr Saddam Husayn, received today Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly. At the talks, which proceeded in cordial and friendly atmosphere, the state and prospects of bilateral relations have been unanimously highly assessed.

Mr Stanko Todorov visited a number of agricultural building projects and assessed highly the efforts of Iraq to develop its economy, despite the difficulties caused by (?the war). He stressed in particular the role of Iraq in the [words indistinct] underlined the significance of the movement of the nonaligned countries. The chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly expressed confidence that the forthcoming meeting of the non-aligned countries on the high level in Baghdad will contribute to consolidating the anti-imperialist line of the movement.

Mr Saddam Husayn underlined the willingness of Iraq to strengthen in the future its (?economic ties) with Bulgaria. The policy of consistent and accelerated development of bilateral cooperation, whose major guidelines have been outlined by the leaders of the two countries, is finding wide field for expression with the participation of the Bulgarian specialists, the equipment and technical aid in the economic development of Iraq, to which great prominence has been given in the talks.

Mr Saddam Husayn stressed that the common interests in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism predetermine Iraq's willingness to strengthen its relations with the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and the other socialist community [words indistinct] to the complicated international situation, caused by the aggressive course of the present U.S. administration.

Mr Stanko Todorov met the member of the Revolutionary Command Council and First Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan. The chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly visited the ("Suera") irrigation works built by Bulgarian specialists.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH INDIA IN DELHI

AU011355 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Delhi, 1 Mar (BTA) -- The third session of the Bulgaro-Indian Economic Council was held here with the participation of a Bulgarian delegation led by the chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr Petur Rusev and an Indian delegation, led by the Chairman of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry Mr (Arvind Lambhai).

Views were exchanged on the further concretization of the accords achieved in the sphere of economic cooperation and trade between the two countries. The aim is to realize the new trends for their expansion and enrichment with new forms, as laid down at last year's talks in Sofia between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mrs Indira Gandhi. The leaders of the two delegations signed a protocol on their talks. The Bulgarian delegation met the Indian Minister of State of Commerce and Communications Mr Shivraj Patil, and the minister of industries, Mr Darain Dutt Tiwari, and representatives of the business circles in India.

TRIBUNA CRITICIZES ITALIAN CP STANDPOINTS

LD022222 Prague CTK in English 1707 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Prague, 2 Mar (CTK) -- The teaching about "models" as presented by officials of the Italian Communist Party is not part of Marxism-Leninism, it is in essence a product of anti-coummunist propaganda, the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee weekly TRIBUNA said in its latest issue.

"We, in Czechoslovakia, also have ample experience of the third road. The evolutionary and democratic road to socialism, proclaimed by the social democracy in coalition with the bourgeoisie after World War I, only ended with open dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. The later (?elapse) of the 'third road' in the crisis-ridden (1968-69) period proved to be a road leading back to capitalism. The authors never intended to embark upon a new road, but merely to explain their own retreat from the line of progress," the weekly said.

"The present international communist and workers' movement provides dozens of examples that fraternal parties form, in full harmony with Lenin's bequest, the strategy and tactics on the basis of application, the general theses and laws in the specific conditions in their countries. What extensive creative and ideological wealth is contained, for instance in the conclusions of the 8th and 9th Congresses of the Portuguese Communist Party, the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Greece, the congresses of the German Communist Party, the Danish Communist Party and the congresses of many other parties in recent years, including the very recent program congress of the Communist Party of Austria and the congress of the French Communist Party," the weekly stressed.

"In addition to the specific features of the country concerned, the program documents of these parties contained many identical features or parallel conclusions. It is only logical that these include appreciation of the huge historic importance of the socialist countries, the socialist community, and above all the role of the Soviet Union. This is no 'myth lacking criticism' as Enrico Berlinguer maintains, but the reality of the contemporary world," TRIBUNA continued.

The leading representative of the Italian Communist Party have for many years been talking about the right of every party to an independent policy, autonomy and independence. Their words were addressed to some centre of the movement. But nobody has every rendered doubtful the right of Italian communists to form such line of their party and working class as they deemed correct on the basis of class analysis of the situation in (?their) country. Nobody has every curbed their efforts to seek new ways of development.

"With all our heart we wish the Italian working people to get rid of the threats of terrorism, the spectre of fascism, unemployment, hunger and poverty, and to be successful in their struggle for social justice and a really independent country, a country of democracy, socialism and peace," the weekly said.

"What right have the present leading officials of the Italian Communist Party to sweep off the table the grand internationalist work of the communist and workers' movement and to declare some sort of their 'irreplaceability' in forming a 'new line', a 'new internationalism', and not be far only for themselves. Their 'third road' is to be a line for the entire communist movement in the advanced capitalist states, it is to give a revolutionary impulse to the further development of all socialist, revolutionary democratic and national liberation forces. And what is more, they say that this impulse alone can 'really contribute to the process of democratic revival in the East European countries'.

The question is bound to present itself who has given the Italian Communist Party leadership the right to assume the role of a new centre?" TRIBUNA asked.

A concrete reply to the question "(?where) is the third road to lead?" Has been provided by the overt joy on the ultra-right wing of the international bourgeoisie, the weekly said.

ROMANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS ENTERPRISE

LD030155 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] The Romanian military delegation headed by Lt Gen Constantin Olteanu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, visited the Central Slovak Region today. Tne delegation inspected the heavy engineering enterprise in Detva and paid homage in Zvolen to the 11,000 Romanian and 17,000 Soviet soldiers who had lost their lives in the liberation of this part of Slovakia. After that the Romanian official military delegation left for the East Slovak Region.

PZPR'S SIWAK, TALKS WITH HOFFMANN IN PRAGUE

LD022156 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Prague, 2 Mar (CTK) -- Karel Hoffmann, Communist Party Presidium member and chairman of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, and Albin Siwak, member of the Politburo of the Polish United Workers Party, discussed here today possibilities of further deepening of cooperation between Czechoslovak and Polish working people.

Siwak briefed Hoffmann on the latest developments in Poland, and was assured by him of the full solidarity of Czechoslovak working people with the efforts of Marxist-Leninist forces to consolidate the socialist system in People's Poland.

POLISH MINING, ENERGY MINISTER BEGINS VISIT

LD030108 Prague CTK in English 1749 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Prague, 2 Mar (CTK) -- A Polish delegation led by Minister of Mining Industry and Energy Czeslaw Piotrowski arrived here Tuesday for a three-day working visit at the invitation of Czechoslovak Fuel and Power Minister Vlastimil Ehrenberger.

The talks are expected to centre on the solution of topical problems in bilateral cooperation in the field of fuels and energy in accordance with the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration and fraternal ties between the two countries.

The two ministers will also assess the construction of the Prunerov-II power station built by Polish construction organizations.

RUDE PRAVO ARTICLE CRITIQUES YUGOSLAV ECONOMY

AU26[illegible]6 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 24 February carries on page 6 a 1,2[illegible]-word article by Ladislav Alster entitled "The Problems of Yugoslav Economy: Effort[illegible]o Stabilize and To Restore Equilibrium." After stating that, "at first glance," the results of the Yugoslav economy in 1981 "seem satisfactory," but that despite this it is "struggling against a number of difficult problems," Alster goes on to deal with these problems specifically.

The first, he says, is the "country's high debts in freely convertible currencies," which amount to $18.4 billion, $16.9 billion of which are debts to capitalist countries. These figures were recently quoted by Zvone Dragan, although other Yugoslav sources speak about more than $25 billion, Alster notes.

He then reviews the growth of Yugoslavia's debts and remarks that last year "23 percent of the country's income from the foreign currency sphere had to go to repay loans and interest."

Another problem, Alster continues, is "the high inflation which amounted to more than 30 percent annually these last few years." In 1981 prices rose 43 percent, real income dropped 13 percent, and the inflation led to a decrease of tourism to Yugoslavia and could thus result in lower income from tourism, Alster notes.

The energy situation, especially in the production of electric power, was critical last year. Breakdowns occurred both in winter and summer despite the record extraction of 51.5 million tons of coal, Alster says. He then cites "the great disease of the Yugoslav economy -- the high unemployment rate," with "800,000 officially registered unemployed." He quotes from the Yugoslav paper POLITIKA on this "burning socioeconomic and political problem" and the deals with the question of so-called economic emigration. Currently about 670,000 Yugoslav workers and 400,000 relatives of theirs are living in Western Europe, Alster points out, adding that if they could find work at home, these people would stay home. Although their earnings signify a certain foreign currency influx, the price paid for it is too high, Alster adds, since -- as the LCY pointed out in 1973 -- "abroad they frequently succumb to the pressure of reactionary circles and intelligence services, to the pitfalls of hostile emigrants and to the systematic hostile propaganda" against Yugoslavia. "This situation continues to exist, and has in fact deteriorated in view of the unfavorable influence exerted on the children of 'guest workers,'" Alster says. He then quotes the paper VJESNIK to prove this point: Yugoslav children abroad often ask whether they would remain there, or would return to Yugoslavia. They have limited education opportunities and get jobs which their West European contemporaries refuse, Alster points out.

After dealing with such problems as the low labor productivity, the large number of projects under construction, and the inadequate use of skilled labor and production facilities, Alster notes that these problems are meant to be eliminated by the program of economic stabilization -- "a long-term process of gradually adjusting the economy to the current unfavorable conditions. Roughly speaking, the program exerts pressure toward higher thrift in raw materials and financial means, toward import limitations and the reduction of investments. But the opinions of outstanding Yugoslav economists on the general concept and individual questions differ.

"The West knows no better than to advise Yugoslavia ad infinitum to 'further liberalize' its economy. But is not this very 'liberalization' of the economy the main cause of the diseases mentioned above? The escalation of difficulties which Yugoslavia is now resolving has undoubtedly, and to a considerate extent, been caused -- as the Yugoslavs themselves concede -- by the crisis in the capitalist countries, which has resulted in a harsh aggravation of competition on the capitalist markets and which has also had an impact on the Yugoslav economy," Alster concludes.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON POLITICAL CLERICALISM

AU021544 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Feb 82 p 4

[Stanislav Martin article: "On the Side of the Reaction: Clerical Anticommunism in the Contemporary Ideological Battle"]

[Excerpts] Most large churches are not satisfied with their believers' merely participating in church rites and living their lives according to the moral norms the churches proclaim.

The churches are also striving to get their representatives to exert the greatest possible influence on the decisions on social matters and policies. We call the church managements' efforts to acquire -- by making use of and by abusing religion -- a decisive position in political, economic and cultural life "clericalism."

Time and again the representatives of the Catholic hierarchy presented the fight against political clericalism as a fight against religion. When they speak of "religious freedom' they mean a state of affairs in which they can carry out their political involvement without any obstacles. And, as both history and contemporary experience shows, this political involvement is not a commitment to progress, but a commitment to reaction.

But clericalism must not be identified with religion, for some churches and religious societies have no political ambitions. And there are ordinary believers in the ranks of the Catholic Church and part of the church apparatus who do not want to be put to the clerical political yoke. There are also quite a few instances, particularly in Latin American countries, of the clergy's and even certain members of the church hierarchy's participation in the people's fight against the domestic and foreign exploiters -- to the great displeasure of Pope John Paul II, who recently sharply criticized this activity.

Political clericalism is striving to assert itself through political parties -- those of the christian democrats or christian socialists and people's parties. The church makes use of these direct political tools, but also of its entire authority and ideological influence, to protect the bourgeois system and fight socialism and communism.

In the plans of the imperialist forces, political clericalism holds a significant place as an important tool for disrupting the moral and political unity of the people in socialist countries. This is strikingly demonstrated by the events in the Polish People's Republic, but in our own country we encounter, in certain regions, attempts to create a "secret church," that is, attempts to build up a political opposition to the socialist system; its members -- and this is unusual, from the viewpoint of church practices -- are even being incited to disobey and criticize their ordinaries. The fact that the Vatican is directly or indirectly supporting these tendencies is demonstrated by the protection it is granting to representatives of the Czechoslovak clerical emigration.

Even now the Vatican hierarchy does not hesitate to make use of every opportunity to "condemn the ideological systems which are denying God and pushing out the church, systems which are frequently identified with economic, social and political orders; the main place among them is held by anticommunism" (Paul VI). However, at the same time the existence of socialist countries and the communist movement is taken into account as a reality; the new tactic consists of the endeavor to discredit them, to offer one's own concepts for resolving the social problems and thus prove the alleged virtues of the Catholic doctrine, relieved of the medieval junk and modernized to a somewhat tolerable extent.

Typical to this approach is the encyclical of John Paul II, "Redemptor Hominis" (Man's Redeemer) -- obviously it wants to serve as a reminder, by its very name, of the anti-communist pamphlet of Pius XII, "Divini Redemptoris." Its core can be seen in its reference to the UN Delcaration on Human Rights which, according to the pope's words, means "the laying of suitable foundations for a constant revision of programs, systems and regimes," while the main criterion for their appraisal should be "man's, or a person's well-being in the community of others."

The activity of the Catholic hierarchy during the dramatic events in the Polish People's Republic was an attempt to proceed according to the principles contained in the encyclical mentioned above. There is no doubt that the "servants of the church" had a significant influence on the direction and course of these events, even though we can sacrcely totally agree with the claim voiced by one of Reagan's men -- the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Eugene Rostow, who said this January that "the Polish events would probably not have taken place if a Pole had not been elected pope."

From the very beginning the church representatives were on the side of the centrifugal forces; through the Catholic believer Walesa they enjoyed considerable influence in "Solidarity" and in its evolution from an "independent trade union organization" to a counterrevolutionary "social movement."

It is true that in those moments when Walesa's "advisers" were driving "Solidarity" to a confrontation with the government, the church representatives presented themselves as a pacifying factor. They were induced to act thus for factual reasons, since they realized that, should a confrontation take place, it would not be the government which would give in; and that this could threaten even the position -- and let us say it, the quite unique position in Europe -- which the church had acquired in Polish society in the course of the years.

It is unnecessary to doubt that had the Polish hierarchy really opposed the "Solidarity" extremists' counterrevolutionary excesses energetically, they would have withdrawn. But in reality it did not raise its voice against those who were threatening to string up communists on lampposts and force them to eat their party membership cards; it kept silent when the "Solidarity" sessions were demanding that "the government be driven north to the polar bears." But after the proclamation of the state of emergency, which put an end to the counterrevolutionary havoc, the church representatives became very active.

Of course, their activity was aimed at helping the defeated antisocialist forces to their feet again. But despite the vigorous activity of certain church dignitaries and all the efforts of John Paul II, who does not miss an opportunity to express his support for the counterrevolutionary "Solidarity" bosses, the number of those Poles -- including the believers, and also Catholic figures -- who prefer those who are prompting them to work peacefully and live normally is increasing.

The great majority of believers and clergy of all churches in our country are dissociating themselves from the heralds of clerical anticommunism; they have accepted socialism and are participating in the further development of our society. In this field of creative and devoted work, there is a place for everybody; we have here the foundations for implementing the activity of all our citizens without distinction.

COLOTKA ADDRESSES SLOVAK WRITERS CONGRESS

LD021936 Prague CTK in English 1742 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Bratislava, 2 Mar (CTK) -- Creators of the Czechoslovak culture, above all writers and poets, belong to active fighters for the preservation of world peace, Peter Colotka, Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and Slovak premier, stressed at the 4th Congress of the Slovak Writers Union here Tuesday.

He stressed the necessity to return to the lesson from the crisis development of the Czechoslovak society in 1968, which is a sharp weapon against the infiltration of foreign ideology.

Speaking of the latest development in Poland, Peter Colotka said that socialism and internationalist fraternity with other countries of the socialist community were seriously threatened, and added that much political, ideological, organizational and economic work will have to be done to consolidate the socialist development in Poland.

He expressed the hope that despite all difficulties, intensified by furious attacks of imperialists led by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Polish workers will see through the game of their domestic and foreign enemies who want to impose upon them the bourgeois system under false slogans about democratization of life.

Peter Colotka pointed out the letter of the Czechoslovak writers, addressed to writers in West European countries, calling for solidarity in the struggle against those forces of the imperialist world which play a hazardous game with the possibility of a thermonuclear war.

The peace efforts of the Czechoslovak culture are proved by broad literary activities filled with peace ideas, and documenting the humanitarian mission not only of the Czechoslovak artistic creation, but of the whole socialist system.

MLADA FRONTA ON POLITICAL EDUCATION OF YOUTH

AU011816 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 25 Feb 82 p 2

[Kazimir Janoska commentary in the column "Commentary"; "It Is Useless To Deceive Oneself..."]

[Text] To state that political education in the Socialist Youth Union [SYU] holds a firm place in the everyday activity of the SYU's basic organizations is like carting wood into a forest... However, it is nevertheless necessary to recall certain basic facts. A total of 95 percent of SYU members (precisely 1,409,709) are involved in all forms of political education, also including party and trade union education. Of this number, 1,174,152 boys and girls are involved in the youth union education proper. The question remains why 60,141 SYU members have so far not joined the SYU's political education drive. There are several reasons for this, which can be divided into four basic groups: the first consists of a lengthy absence from work (maternity leave), tours of duty, distant working places [odloucena pracoviste]; the second is defined by the fact that this or that SYU member had already passed all grades of SYU's political education and there is simply no place he can be put in....

The third group consists of members of those SYU plant organizations in which political education had not taken place at all, because of the organization's generally weak activities. And the fourth and last group is predetermined by the shortcomings in registering those SYU members who work in shifts, who commute to their place of work or study, who have to care for small children and so forth. It is left for us to add that, although these members are usually formally registered in some study formation or other, work with them is not systematic or regular, and they even attend the meetings of individual groups sporadically; at the same time, they immediately have a suitable excuse on hand, to explain their absence.

Even though, at first glance, one could object that, substantially, these are reasons which may be qualified as objective and thus it is impossible to do anything about them; nevertheless, in my opinion, even in the case of the four "reasons" cited above, as well as in many other cases, the first glance leads to error. Because, in fact, the overall weak activity of a youth organization was, is and will be due to a primarily subjective factor -- to the person, the people for whom membership in the Youth Union is merely a symbol and who do not intend to do more for the common cause than to merely pay their dues once every 3 months. And in a way most of the reasons quoted above -- reasons which made over 60,000 boys and girls stay apart from this form of ideoeducational work in the last school year -- could be analyzed in detail in the same manner.

Since the problems around shifts can be resolved so as to enable young people to participate in the work of the appropriate study group, the work of a Youth Union organization can be improved so that even the 5 percent of young people mentioned above do not remain apart.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE SENDS GREETINGS TO ARMY

AU021249 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[SED Central Committee greetings message on 26th anniversary of GDR armed forces]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and sailors, noncommissioned officers and mates,

Comrade cadet sergeants, officers, generals and admirals,

Comrade reservists and civilian employees of the National People's Army [NVA]!

On the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the NVA, the SED Central Committee conveys to you cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings.

Imbued with a high class and state consciousness, with love and loyalty for the party of the workers class and for our socialist home country, you have exemplarily fulfilled your military duty and have achieved good results in combat training and in mastering your modern combat technology. In the duty system and in securing great fighting strength and combat readiness, you make an important contribution toward further universally strengthening our republic, toward the struggle for preserving peace and toward the reliable military protection of socialism.

With your outstanding initiatives and achievements in socialist competition you take a worthy place in the broad movement of the GDR working people for implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. This is also demonstrated by the sacrificial commitment of many army members in solving tasks in the national economy and in the struggle against the flood danger in the past weeks.

The SED Central Committee expresses its thanks and respect for that.

Due to the striving of the most aggressive forces of imperialism, in particular the United States, for military superiority, world peace has never been as severely threatened since the end of World War II as it is at present. These dangerous and adventurous machinations must be resolutely checked, put to a stop to, and all forces for securing peace must be mobilized.

Our unshakable alliance with the Soviet Union and the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community prove to be an invincible bulwark against the warmongers.

The Marxist-Leninist party's leadership of the workers class is the most important source of the power and strength of the NVA.

In implementing the class assignment of the 10th party congress, the NVA, in firm alliance with their class brothers and comrades-in-arms from the Soviet Union and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact, must be vigilant so that the enemy does not get a chance. It is necessary to improve the capacity to ward off all attacks on socialism and to achieve a further increase in the fighting strength and combat readiness by effectively using all forces and means.

The consistent implementation of the single command as the union of political and military leadership which combines the authority of command with the experiences and the creative initiative of the members of the army and the further increase of the fighting strength of the party organizations and their influence on all sides of military life are of the greatest importance for new successes in solving the responsible political and military tasks.

The key to mobilizing ideological persuasion work, to heightened political steadfastness, military mastery and conscious discipline is above all in the daily example of the communists, in the increase of their abilities to creatively develop the resourcefulness of the decisions of the party.

It proves to be particularly necessary to link the entire military sector even more closely with the newest findings of science and to always take into account the requirements of modern combat technology in training and education. Today more than ever before political clarity must unite with high military knowledge and skill and firm discipline.

The GDR people pay respect and tribute to the responsible service of the members of the NVA for the protection of peace and socialism. It is one of the most important duties of the army members to preserve and strengthen the close alliance between people and army. Together with the workers class and all working people of the GDR, the tasks set by the 10th party congress must be successfully implemented.

The SED Central Committee expresses its conviction that the NVA members will continue to honorably fulfill their class assignment even under the conditions of a changed world situation.

We wish you success and personal well-being for this.

With socialist greetings

[Signed] SED Central Committee

E. Honecker
General Secretary

The GDR Council of Ministers also sent cordial congratulations to the NVA.

MITTAG MEETS WITH TODOR ZHIVKOV IN BULGARIA

LD021616 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1458 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 2 Mar (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, was received for a friendly talk on Tuesday in Sofia by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. He conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were cordially reciprocated by Todor Zhivkov.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, an exchange of views was held on further strengthening and developing economic cooperation between the GDR and Bulgaria. Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; and Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, were also present at the discussion.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO EGYPT

AU021236 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] Cairo (ADN) -- On Sunday a GDR economic delegation headed by Heinz Warzecha, deputy minister of construction of machine tools and processing machinery, ended a 1-week visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

On Saturday, the GDR minister was received by Planning Minister Kamal Ahmad al-Janzuri. They discussed possibilities of further cooperation between the two countries.

During its visit the delegation also met with Industry Minister Fu'ad Ibrahim Abu Zaghlah, other leading government representatives and (Sa'id an Nahi), governor of Alexandria. It visited a number of industrial enterprises which are equipped with GDR machines.

MAGYAR HIRLAP CONCLUDES SERIES ON POLISH PROBLEMS

Part Two

AU021535 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Feb 82 p 2

[Second article in a series by Gabor Kurti and Barna Varro: "Poland in February 1982 (2.); With Proprietary Eyes"]

[Excerpts] Hopes for a consolidation in Poland are based essentially on two expectations. The first is that, even if only slowly, the PZPR will nevertheless succeed in winning society's trust in its renewed policy following the reorganizing of its ranks. The second expectation is that the economy, which is in an extremely difficult position, will emerge in a few years from its depression through a consistent implementation of reform and be able to develop in a new direction.

These two processes can only be viewed in a close interrelationship: their reciprocal impact is obvious. While the simultaneity of political and economic mistakes and their piling up on each other had deteriorated into a chronic state and precipitated a complex social crisis in the past, it is to be hoped that the political and economic steps will now assert themselves in a correct direction in their interrelationship.

Thus, in asking for information about the economic reform, it was natural that the position of public supplies was broached in Warsaw, as well as what the government and the village expect from one another. Ryszard Cwertnia, head of a Department of the Planning Committee operating alongside the Council of Ministers:

"There are good arable lands in Poland; it is certain that we could supply ourselves with food. Unfortunately, we are now smarting from the bad agricultural policy of previous years. Let us take meat production, for instance. In the seventies, huge meat combines, based on imported fodder, were established at several state farms. They produced meat more expensively than small producers, who in most cases link livestock keeping with the production of fodder on their own land. We have now had to halt the huge combines one after another, for our country is unable to obtain the necessary fodder because of the Western sanctions."

[Question] It seems that the new agricultural policy will rely on the activity of individual farmers more than heretofore...

[Answer] "By now, we acknowledge the individual farms as a constant element of the socialist economy," answers the department chief. "However, the practical consequences of this change of political direction are not felt overnight. Nevertheless, it gives rise to some hope that, although only a short time has elapsed since the introduction of the new agricultural producer prices, an increase of the peasants' disposition for producing and selling is perceptible already."

Even if that is true, few signs of it can be seen at food stroes; indeed, as the above reveals, meat problems could become further aggravated following the involuntary halting of the combines. Soon, there could be problems with bread grains as well if the present situation does not change. So far, small-scale producers have sold only approximately 1 and 1/2 million tons to the state, which is barely more than one-thirds of the quantity stipulated in the procurement plan.

Additional details were added to the pattern the other day, when we listened to Prof Zdyslaw Sadowski, deputy chairman of the Economic Reform Committee operating alongside the government.

"In the short term, developing price scales that interest individual farmers in producing and selling is the government's goal," explains Sadowski. There were also bad measures counterproductive to their interest implemented last year. In 1981, the income of peasants increased more rapidly than that of workers; yet, the result was not apparent in production. Extending meat rationing to the peasants -- although it is they who produce the meat -- was an absurd disposition, one in keeping with the concept of a "welfare state."

There were villages that ended up with more meat than at any time previously, while there was a meat shortage in the cities. Peasants are keeping bread grains in reserve now, because they have no confidence in money. How could this situation be resolved? One of the most important objectives of the government is to produce agricultural machinery and equipment; the other is to ensure that small-scale producers should receive the coal they need. We are charging for last year's deliveries, those that had not taken place, the old, lower prices. We believe that people can be kept from keeping back fodder through economic means; we do not want to resort to forcible measures. It is certainly very difficult to regain the confidence of the peasants."

[Question] What can individual farmers expect from the government in the long term?

[Answer] "Treatment that is identical with the rest of the economic sectors," says Sadowski. "In my opinion, larger farms could develop in agriculture in the long run. In its own way, the state can foster this process."

Part Three

AU0219O2 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Feb 82 p 2

[Third and last article in a series by Gabor Kurti and Barna Varro: "Poland in February 1982 (3.): On the Path of Reform"]

[Text] The Polish economy embarked on the path of reform at a time when it was overdue by more than a decade and, on top of that, under the worst conceivable circumstances. However, Warsaw feels that it is better late than never, and the arguments presented prove: there is simply no other way, an economic reform must be consistently implemented. However, how is that possible with regard to an economy that is merely a shadow of its former self? And how can one assert the proclaimed three major principles of the reform -- autonomy, self-administration and self-financing -- under the conditions of the state of emergency? We sought the answers to these questions last week in Warsaw.

"The fundamental principles of the economic reform were adopted at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress in a sociopolitical situation that renders a model based on self-administration possible and not a managerial type," explains Ryszard Cwertnia, head of a Department of the Planning Committee operating alongside the Council of Ministers." In conformity with this, a law on the direction and self-administration of enterprises was adopted by the Sejm last September. Now, as part of the system that has been adopted, the regulation of ancillary systems is on the agenda. The legal regulation necessary for the reform -- the financial and tax system and so forth -- has not yet been put into effect." (The Sejm is discussing some of the bills concerning that at this very moment -- ed.)

[Question] Still, the principles of the reform are already making their impact felt in economic life....

[Answer] "That is correct," says Cwertnia. "It was necessary to define the most important elements of regulation to launch the reform. This task has been accomplished by the government by passing its 30 November 1981 resolution. Its content is based on the bills that had been submitted to the Sejm. A new situation was created by 13 December, but we do not want to deviate from the main guideline of the reform even under the new circumstances. The state of emergency eliminates one of the most important elements of the reform, the principle of self-administration. Moreover, it limits the autonomy of enterprises, although not to an essential extent. However, it does not affect the principle of self-financing."

[Question] What does the state of emergency mean in practice for the economy?

[Answer] "On 30 December 1981, the government passed its resolution entitled 'The Economy Under the Circumstances of the State of Emergency.'

The most essential dispositions of this document are devoted to the method of fulfilling the central annual plan endorsed 2 days prior to the introduction of the state of emergency. Under the resolution, with regard to the difficult procurement conditions, the economy is directed on the basis of operative plans. There are 14 operative plans in force at the moment, the objective of which is to enable us to ensure supplying the population with the most important commodities of prime necessity, and to maintain control over important sectors of the people's economy such as raw material management, the energy supply and exports, for instance. The state has introduced a distribution monopoly with regard to certain products. Enterprises producing raw and basic materials must deliver their products to so-called supply centers; that is, they cannot decide the fate of those products."

[Question] What portion of the economy to do the operative plans encompass? -- we ask the department head.

[Answer] "The operative programs encompass approximately 45 percent of industrial production. It is obvious that the enterprises not involved in the plans in question do not receive basic materials or receive them only by fits and starts. Multiphase cooperative ventures, particularly if they are based on West European imports, constitute an even greater problem. To return to the operative programs: their purpose is to enable us to fully produce the commodities provided for the population by coupons, and raw materials and energy for the most important sectors; briefly, to advance toward a stabilization of the position of the economy."

[Question] Official statistics are not quite such as to arouse hope. In comparison to last December, industrial production dropped by 17.5 percent in January. It is as though the previous trend would continue....

[Answer] "It is a fact that our economy continued with the 'momentum' gathered in the past quarter-year, but it is general knowledge that every type of economy has its force of inertia," states Cwertnia. "If our country's purchasing conditions do not improve, then it is possible that we will have to direct the economy by operative plans even in 1983. Nevertheless, the way I see it is that, in the last analysis, every factor makes its impact toward the reform and, if the state of emergency continues, enterprise self-administration will also be activated sooner or later."

Economist Prof Zdyslaw Sadowski, deputy chairman of the Economic Reform Committee operating alongside the government, who received several newspapermen for an informal discussion last Saturday, also expects a gradual reinstitution of the previous functions of workers' self-administration. However, Sadowski struck a more optimistic tone than his Planning Committee colleague. Although he, too, stressed that what is now happening is an automatic consequence of the previous state of the economy, according to him, the recession can be halted as early as in the second quarter of 1982 and the situation may subsequently improve. As his words reveal, the professor favors implementing the principles of the new mechanism as fully and early as possible.

[Question] The price increases have hit the people like a shock. Are there any further price increases planned for this year? We asked the professor.

[Answer] "Even to date-precisely under the pressure of public opinion -- price increases ranged within a narrower scale than we had planned. There will, of course, be further price increases this year, simply because prices will automatically conform to production costs from now on. However, we intend to keep the process of inflation that has begun within limits. On the other hand, elaborating a mechanism for wage adjustments is also an urgent task, because wages will have to adapt themselves automatically to the increased cost of living expenses. The new economic mechanism means profound changes. Among other things, enterprises will adjust the employment scale to the requirements of production. This will result in unemployment and lead to a considerable structural transformation in the economy, because, for instance, transportation and services will be able to partially absorbe the released workforce. However, we will not permit unemployment to assume mass proportions; we will take complex measures to avoid that," said the deputy chairman of the Reform Committee in conclusion.

As can be seen, the future of the Polish economy depends on numerous factors. These days, no matter what analysis one hears or reads on the subject, one cannot avoid the conditional, dozens of ifs...nor can one avoid repeated references to the time factor. Ryszard Cwertnia:

"If the Western economic blockade directed against us proves to be a lasting one, then the crisis could become more profound still in our country. It will take time for our economy to succeed in reorienting itself toward the rest of the CEMA countries to the necessary extent. The degree to which our CEMA partners want to participate in the completion of Polish investments and cooperative ventures in production constitutes another factor playing a role in this. Stabilization of the society's political system will also take some time, and this cannot be regarded independently from the changes in the economic sphere. All considered: If we succeed in maintaining last year's production level this year, that is halt the decline, then our economy could return in 3-4 years to the 1978 level. However, this could be far too optimistic a prognosis."

MARJAI RETURNS FROM IRAQ; PROTOCOL SIGNED

Report on Return

LD021252 Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 2 Mar (MTI) -- Hungarian Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai returned to Budapest from Baghdad today.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

LD021248 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Mar (MTI) -- From our special correspondent:

Hungarian Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Hasan 'Ali, member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council and minister of trade, co-chairmen of the Hungarian-Iraqi Standing Committee for Economic Cooperation, signed the protocol on the 8th session of the committee, here on Monday. It was stated at the high ranking committee meeting that the permanent elements of cooperation between Hungary and Iraq had strengthened.

Despite the war lasting for one and a half years, Iraq dynamically develops her economy and it offers opportunity for the Hungarian side to deliver investment assets and to carry out construction and assembling projects. Consequently, foreign trade turnover has increased since the last committee session, and amounted to 241 million dollars, the highest ever level, in 1981. Iraq is still the biggest foreign trade partner of Hungary among developing countries.

In the course of the talks held concurrently with the committee meeting, Jozsef Marjai and Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister, as well as other senior Iraqi leaders, confirmed both countries' readiness for further strengthening relations and cooperation.

Market opportunities are to offer themselves for Hungarian enterprises particularly in energy production and distribution, health service, vehicle industry, agriculture and water management. The two countries' technical-scientific cooperation is to further develop. Greater assistance of Hungarian experts are required in Iraq.

Jozsef Marjai also had talks with Tahir at-Tawfiq, minister of industry and minerals, Sa'dun Ghaydan, deputy prime minister, minister of transport and telecommunications, both members of the Revolutionary Command Council.

REPORTAGE ON JARUZELSKI DELEGATION USSR VISIT

Talks With Brezhnev, Tikhonov

LD022104 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Mar (PAP) -- PUWP First Secretary, Poland's Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski had a meeting with General Secretary of the CPSU CC, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev here today.

The talks focused on key problems of the development of Polish-Soviet cooperation in politics, economy, science, technology and culture and the further strengthening of the brotherly friendship between the Polish and Soviet nations and between the PUWP and CPSU.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Leonid Brezhnev were unanimous in their appraisal of the state of and prospects for the development of international situation. They stressed that Poland and the Soviet Union will continue to defend the interests of the socialist commonwealth and contribute to the nations' struggle against imperialist threats, pressure, and blackmail. Both countries continue to be determined to consistently fight for effecting a breakthrough in international relations so that tension and confrontation be abandoned and peaceful solutions to nagging international problems, the policy of detente, and the victory of commonsense be promoted.

The meeting passed in a cordial comradely atmosphere, and was marked by uniformity of views on the problems under discussion.

Wojciech Jaruzelski also met at the Kremlin today with member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Nikolay Tikhonov discussed a number of topics relating to Polish-Soviet cooperation and emphasized its growing significance for healing Poland's economic life and ensuring normal work rhythm in Poland's industrial enterprises in conditions of further stabilisation of the political situation.

The two leaders expressed the conviction that socialist Poland has the necessary prerequisites to achieve this aim in the long term, such as developed economic potential, well-trained manpower, and enjoys fraternal solidarity and support on the part of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

The talk passed in a cordial party atmosphere.

At the Vnukovo Airport the departing Polish party-state delegation was bidden farewell by the secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and other Soviet personalities.

Although it was a brief visit, its immense importance will make a fresh weighty contribution to the cause of tightening friendship and cooperation between the PUWP and the CPSU, as well as the Polish and Soviet peoples, wrote PAP commentators.

The course and results of the top-level talks which passed in a very cordial, businesslike and comradely atmosphere open up a new stage in the development of mutual relations in the political and economic plane. They are bringing in new valuable elements strengthening Poland's position in the international arena, allowing Poland to emerge from the present economic crisis more rapidly and making possible implementation of the initiated reforms.

Very important has been the reviewing of prospects of further development of Polish-Soviet economic contacts which play an extremely important role in the shaping and implementation of Poland's socio-economic programme for the immediate and more distant future.

The visit has reconfirmed the identity of views and standpoints held by Poland and the Soviet Union on all international subjects.

The warm welcome and farewell accorded the Polish delegation is proof of the Soviet society's cordial and friendly attitude towards Poland.

Moscow Polish Community Met

LD030048 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2116 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, Zbigniew Messner and Gen Florian Siwicki, members of the Polish party and state delegation staying [przebywajacey] in Moscow, today met with the aktivs of primary party organizations of Polish diplomatic and economic missions and of enterprises carrying out construction work in the Soviet Union, and also the student community in Moscow. They reported on Poland's sociopolitical and economic problems and were briefed [as heard] on the talks which the Polish delegation had with the USSR party and gcvernment delegation.

USSR Leaders Bid Farewell

LD021630 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] The Polish party-state delegation with Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, which has been paying an official visit to the Soviet Union, has left for Warsaw. At Vnukovo Airport the delegation was bidden farewell by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium; Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other members of the party and state leadership of the Soviet Union.

Delegation Returns 2 Mar

LD021832 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] The party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic completed its 2-day official visit to the Soviet Union today and returned to Warsaw. The delegation was led by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

It was welcomed at Warsaw's Okecie Airport by members of the supreme party and state bodies.

Communique 'Excerpts' Reported

LD022142 Warsaw PAP in English 2033 GMT 2 Mar 82

["Polish-Soviet Communique (Excerpts)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Mar (PAP) -- The party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic chaired by the Polish-United Workers' Party Central Committee First Secretary and Poland's Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski paid an official visit to the Soviet Union on March 1-2, 1982.

The Polish party and state delegation and the Soviet delegation chaired by CPSU CC Secretary General and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid I. Brezhnev held talks on a wide variety of issues of the Polish-Soviet cooperation and current issues of the present international situation.

The participants in the talks on both sides expressed their firm will to do everything to consoliate and further develop fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the PUWP and the CPSU, between Poland and the Soviet Union, between the Polish and Soviet nations on the grounds of socialist internationalism, equality of rights and respect for sovereignty, mutual fraternal assistance.

Poland and the Soviet Union will continue to contribute to strengthening fraternal alliance of states-signatories to the Warsaw Treaty Organization. They will contribute with all their might to further expansion and deepening of cooperation within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The Polish and Soviet delegations exchanged information on the situation in their countries and parties.

Wojciech Jaruzelski presented the situation in Poland and provided information on moves aimed at its further normalization.

By using the support of imperialist circles the counterrevolutionary forces intended to abolish the political and socioeconomic system and to push Poland into the precipice of chaos and anarchy.

The introduction of martial law prevented an anti-socialist upheaval and civil war, saved the Polish state.

The Polish side stressed that every attempt to resume actions aimed at disorganization of the economy return of anarchy, (?change) of the socio-political system will be further frustrated in the firmest way.

The Polish United Workers' Party as well as the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party which are closely cooperating with the PUWP come out for the consolidation of all the patriotic forces based on the grounds of socialism. In this they can see an indispensable premise of getting Poland out of the crisis.

The Soviet side stated that the firm actions of the Martial Council of Nation Redemption have met with full understanding of the Soviet society.

The Soviet Union has and will continue to support socialist Poland, its friend and ally.

Poland and the Soviet Union resolutely condemn and reject interference by the United States and other capitalist states in Poland's internal affairs.

The sides feel that discriminatory measures against People's Poland and the Soviet Union announced by the United States and some of its allies are overt blackmail and pressure, an attempt at undermining the peaceful structure of inter-state relations, and pose a threat to peace and security in Europe.

The sides stressed that all calculations at undermining the foundation of socialism in Poland, including attempts steered from abroad, are inescapably doomed to failure.

The Polish side expressed deep gratitude for political and economic assistance granted by the Soviet Union to the Polish People's Republic at a difficult period for her.

The exchange of opinions on the state and development of the present international situation confirmed the identity of views and standpoints of the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic.

The escalation of militarism and hegemonistic aspirations, the heightening of aggressiveness and manifestations of adventurism in the U.S. policy are posing a threat to universal [incomplete sentence as received]

The Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic come out against confrontation, the fanning of tension and the arms race. Unflinchingly they come out for averting dangers, consolidation of peace, reduction of armaments and disarmament, for [word indistinct] improvement of the international situation.

During the talks, special attention was focused on the situation in Europe. The sides are unanimous in their opinion that international agreements and treaties which summed up the outcome of the Second World War and defined the face of present-day Europe are the unshakeable foundation of security, stability and peace in Europe.

The stepping up of struggle in order ultimately to remove nuclear and other masses destruction weapons from Europe corresponds with the vital needs of European nations.

The sides found as inconsistent with the CSCE Final Act the ignoble attempts to use the Madrid meeting for interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, attempts which can only lead to torpedoing the all-European process of detente. They maintain that achievement at the Madrid meeting of positive results whose backbone should be the decision on convening a conference on confidence building measures on security and disarmament in Europe lies in the interest of all the CSCE participant states.

The Soviet side informed the Polish party and state delegation on the state of Soviet-American negotiations on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. The Polish side expressed its full support for the stand taken by the Soviet side in these negotiations whose success would be also concordant with the vital interests of the Polish People's Republic.

The Soviet Union and Poland attach topmost importance to the earliest possible resumption of negotiations concerning the limiting of strategic arms.

They are filled with justified anxiety by the stand taken by the USA which, under various false pretexts, are delaying the resumption of these talks. Poland welcomes with satisfaction the readiness of the USSR to immediately start such negotiations.

Both sides condemn the decision by the U.S. administration on a wide scale production of new types of chemical weapons.

The sides stressed the momentous importance of the draft agreement on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and accompanying measures in the first stage, tabled by Poland in the Vienna negotiations on behalf of the socialist countries.

The sides expressed their belief that the official visit by the Polish party and state delegation and the talks which passed in a businesslike and partylike atmosphere will be a new and big contribution to the cause of tightening friendship and cooperation of the two fraternal countries and nations.

First Secretary of the PUWP CC and chairman of the Polish Council of Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski invited the secretary general of the CPSU CC and chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, to pay an official visit to friendship in Poland. The invitation was received with appreciation.

MEDIA COMMENTARIES CONTINUE ON 1-2 MAR USSR VISIT

'Support and Sympathy'

LD022152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] [Announcer] I have asked Major Gornicki, the premier's adviser and the press spokesman of our delegation to share with us his reflections regarding the recently finished visit:

[Begin Gornicki recording] I think that above all, it is necessary to greatly emphasize the atmosphere accompanying this visit; for an atmosphere can be created by protocol or else it can be polite in a lukewarm way, but then again it can be cordial in an ostentatious sort of way and this can be manifested.

This was the case now.

I shall not conceal that all the members of our delegation have been greatly impressed by the reception and meeting of General Jaruzelski at the airport by Comrade Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which was very ceremonial, exceptionally so.

But they have also been impressed by the very farreaching, I would even say ostentatious demonstration [degustowanie] of support and sympathy for Poland. This has taken place both on the streets of Moscow and amongst the press representatives and in the Soviet mass media.

I think that this is not so much a matter of good manners but of the well understood and wise policy of a good neighbor. The formulations regarding the fact that the Soviet side understands the complex range of problems in the Polish situation and that it accepts the Polish principle of solving difficult problems by one's own means and by one's own powers. These statements have been enunciated many times and in many forms and I think that they are a precise reflection of the Soviet point of view. [end recording]

Television Discusses Visit

LD022108 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] A ceremony marking the departure of the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic was held this evening at Vnukovo Airport near Moscow. Wojciech Jaruzelski, members of his delegation and those accompanying them were seen off by Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders. A joint communique has been issued on the course and results of the visit.

What can one say about the visit and the results of the talks? An objective summing up of these talks is contained in the official communique. I would like, however, to draw attention to a couple of facts in connection with the visit and to some conclusions stemming from it.

Firstly, the visit demonstrated the great viability of the Polish-Soviet alliance. Poland and the Soviet Union are linked by joint and objective interests both in bilateral relations and in the international arena. The Soviet Union is vitally interested in the successful development of a strong and sovereign Poland from both the political and economic points of view. This is a constant line of Soviet policy which was defined as far back as Yalta and Potsdam. For Poland, the alliance with the Soviet Union is a foundation for the maintenance of a territorial system in peace-time Europe which is the best one for our nation. The prosperity, might and world position of the Soviet Union work to the advantage of People's Poland. Poland and the Soviet Union are ready for patient multilateral negotiations and for dialogue on the subject of continuing the process of detente, and the Soviet Union, in its capacity as a great world power, is still ready for global negotiations on the subject of slowing down and restricting the arms race.

If I were to sum up this point, then I think the simplest thing to say would be that both states need each other.

Secondly, the visit was yet another confirmation of the Soviet Union's deep respect for our sovereign decisions. This is a valuable confirmation of the principles which are in force in the international workers movement and is evidence of the sovereignty of the countries of the socialist community.

Thirdly, this was a visit and these were talks aimed at the future as regards both political and economic matters. The Soviet leaders informed their Polish guests about the prospects for implementing the resolutions and decisions of the 26th CPSU congress. The Polish side stressed the aspiration of the PZPR to create conditions for the full implementation of the political line drawn up by the ninth extraordinary party congress. Basic agreement has been reached in the matter of cinsiderably expanding cooperation in the economic, trade and cultural spheres between the two countries. Perhaps it is still too early to fully evaluate the agreements achieved in matters of Soviet economic assistance for Poland. Teams of experts and advisers which accompanied both delegations worked on these matters. Their work will no doubt be continued.

For instance, the following is perhaps a minor example, but is something completely new: Direct coproduction between large Polish and Soviet enterprises has been agreed upon. At this juncture I would like to remind you of what Leonid Brezhnev said: We help socialist Poland as much as possible. We shall continue to help, and these are not just words.

The fourth and final matter which I would like to touch on is the climate and atmosphere accompanying the visit. The language of diplomatic protocol is dry, matter-of-fact and concrete. Perhaps it cannot convey human feelings and many words have been used to excess. But the Polish delegation was accompanied by precisely these feelings: cordial, warm and human feelings. At the same time esteem and respect for the Polish nation were emphasized at every step. To give you an example, reports on the visit took up almost half an hour in the central Soviet television news. Reports and information on the visit and also reports from Poland today occupied a considerable part of the pages of Soviet newspapers. I think that this was an atmosphere -- and I think this is how one ought to define it -- which normally accompanies the meetings of genuine friends.

PZPR PLENUM RESOLUTION ON MARTIAL LAW PUBLISHED

AU021555 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27-28 Feb 82 p 1

["The Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum Resolution" -- dated 25 February, in Warsaw]

[Text] I. The Central Committee recognizes the 13 December State Council decision on the imposition of martial law and the emergence of the Military Council of National Salvation as fully corresponding to the requirements of the situation. In view of the threat to the foundations of the existence of an independent socialist Polish state, those decisions were adopted in the name of the most vital interests of the workers class and people when all other measures to prevent a national catastrophe had been exhausted.

The Central Committee fully approves the activity of the Military Council of National Salvation. The Central Committee endorses the Politburo decisions and actions connected with the imposition of martial law.

While striving by all means for an accord, the party repeatedly warned, particularly at the fourth and sixth Central Committee plenums, that the government would use all means at the disposal of the state to defend socialism. We have always said clearly that counterrevolution would not prevail.

While demolishing the foundations of public order and while trampling on constitutional, legal and moral principles, the adversaries of socialism endeavored to wreck the state and to change the system. Having dominated the Solidarity leadership, they were putting into effect a program for total confrontation with the socialist state. The Solidarity leaders turned down the idea brought forward by the party to build a front of national accord.

In carrying out its patriotic duty, the Polish People's Army prevented a national catastrophe. The Central Committee expresses its acknowledgement of the soldiers of the Polish People's Army for their selflessness, high civil consciousness and exemplary discipline. The Central Committee expresses its acknowledgement to Citizens' Militia and security service functionaries for their selfless and loyal services.

As a result of the imposition of martial law, the activities of counterrevolution have been checked, and the security of the state and its citizens has been guaranteed. Order and discipline are being restored in the country. The working people's activity is increasing both in the city and in the countryside. Compared with December 1981, the output of coal and other minerals, the production of electric power, metals, cement and other goods providing conditions for the functioning of the national economy are going up.

Notwithstanding the positive changes, the country's economic situation is still very difficult. Inspired and backed by imperialist subversive centers, the opponents of socialism are still intending to poison the nation's consciousness with the slogans of hatred and revenge, to misuse the credulity of the younger generation, to spread confusion in varous social communities and to slander our country abroad. Those activities go against the national interests, against the Polish raison d'etat, and their perpetrators should be punished with all the severity of the law.

II. The Central Committee endorses the appraisal of the situation and activity lines set forth in the Politburo's report, "The Tasks of the PZPR in the Struggle for the Party Unity, the Consolidation of People's Rule and the Full Public Acceptance of Socialism," delivered by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, Central Committee first secretary, and obligates the Politburo to work out before 7 March 1982 a schedule for accomplishing tasks set forth in the resolution adopted by the seventh plenum.

The Central Committee emphasizes the stability and irreversibility of the sociopolitical changes envisaged in the resolution of the ninth extraordinary congress.

1. Economic reform is an integral part of the socioeconomic changes outlined by the ninth congress, and its introduction is one of the most important tasks for the near future. Party echelons and organizations are obligated to launch an intensive political and explanatory campaign in favor of economic reform, and to introduce the reform under party and public control.

Party members, particularly party-affiliated technicians, engineers and economists, should encourage a search for new technical, technological and organizational solutions to improve efficiency and production quality.

2. The Central Committee finds that party echelons and organizations must concentrate their activity on socioeconomic priorities, including improved food supplies to the people, the development of housing construction, and our lesser economic dependence on capitalist countries.

In implementing the ninth congress resolution, the Central Committee obligates the PZPR faction in the Sejm to present to the Sejm a draft decision on the formation of a socioeconomic council to perform consultative functions.

3. In view of the temporary suspension of enterprise self-managing bodies, the Central Committee advises setting up public consultative commissions in enterprises, depending on need. The latter are expected to give their opinions about management's proposals and should have the right to come forward with their own initiatives in matters involving enterprise production.

4. The Central Committee advocates the restoration of a strong, independent and self-managing trade union movement providing a universal platform for the joint administration of the country, for the organization of the working people, and for the protection of their daily social and trade interests. The reborn trade union movement should act in line with the interests of the state, should recognize the principles of the socialist system and the leading role of the PZPR.

The practice of setting up enterprise social commissions should be continued to assist in efficiently settling social and living problems concerning workers and their families.

5. The Central Committee confirms the fundamental principles of its international activity and of foreign policy pursued by the Polish People's Republic. Our country is and will remain a reliable link in the socialist community, Warsaw Pact and CEMA member. We will continue to develop and foster friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, and particularly with our great ally and friend, the Soviet Union.

The Central Committee expresses gratitude to the fraternal socialist countries for the great and valuable assistance granted to our country in the most difficult times. We declare our further constructive cooperation with all countries in the world in the spirit of consolidating peace.

III. Fundamental conditions for the party's rebirth lie in the adoption, for guidance, of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and the creative continuation of the revolutionary traditions of the Polish workers movement and of the patriotic and progressive heritage of the nation. The PZPR is a party fighting for social justice, high morality and democratic and political and economic reforms. The goal of the party is to restore the rank of the ideological and moral values of socialism.

1. The Central Committee submits the draft ideological and programmatic declaration, "What Do We Fight and Strive For," to a general party discussion.

2. In PZPR activity, the consolidation of the link with the workers class and of the workers' character of the party is of fundamental importance. It is essential to guarantee the real influence of workers on state and party decisions. The Central Committee recommends setting up, under party cadres, workers' aktiv groups to perform political work in basic party organizations and to assist them. Party organizations in the countryside should adopt similar solutions.

3. The party must provide conditions for a national rebirth. Citizens' committees for national salvation are of great importance for the national rebirth. We are confident that they will find a stable place in the system of socialist democracy, and that they will unite all citizens in their initiatives and aspirations, irrespective of their ideological orientation and organizational affiliation. The Central Committee advocates the development of that new form of national accord.

Party members are obligated to take an active part in the activity of citizens committees for national salvation, and party organizations and cadres are obligated to give the former the necessary assistance.

4. The party bears responsibility for creating the right conditions for young people to be active and for making proper use of youth cadres. The young generation should accept more responsibility for what is happening today and for the country's future. Party cells and organizations should render assistance to the socialist youth unions and create realistic conditions for these unions to take part in the exercise of authority.

Because of the weight which problems of the young generation carry, the PZPR Central Committee recommends that the Politburo prepare a plenary meeting to discuss these problems.

5. The ideological, political and organizational unity of the party is a prerequisite for strong and effective party action. Overcoming internal divisions and differences, purging the party of influences that weaken it and restoring internal party discipline are urgent tasks facing party organizations. The individual discussions being held within the party should serve this goal.

The Central Committee recognizes that leading the party into factional activity is intolerable. There should be a steadfast battle against opportunist and sectarian views, and opposition toward any activities against the unity of the party and not in accordance with the statute and the requirements of democratic centralism.

The Central Committee recommends that the activity of all forms of extrastatutory movements, structures, forums and seminars be ceased. The voivodship committee executives are placed under an obligation to fully analyze this situation and to make the necessary decisions by the end of March 1982.

6. The revival of party activity depends above all on the work of the basic party organizations and on their links with the people. All cadres are placed under an obligation to render continuous assistance to those basic party organizations which are working under difficult conditions. This assistance should particularly concern political information, ideological training and the solving of socioeconomic problems facing enterprises and institutions. Members of party authorities at all levels should systematically participate in the work of their basic organizations. The aktivs have an important role in the life of the party. They should develop direct contacts with working people, maintain close ties with all social circles and create the right political atmosphere among the workforces and work teams.

Regional centers of party work should play an increasingly greater role in preparing the aktivs for work in basic organizations. These were formed particularly for the purpose of fiving help in training and organizing municipal-communal, communal and basic party organizations and of coordinating training and propaganda activity.

7. The Central Committee states that in the present situation, the requirements of political workers in party committees are growing. Greater emphasis should be placed on raising political qualifications and improving the organizational abilities of the party apparatus. This aim will be served by the new program for selecting and training party cadres, and working out a code and pragmatic guidelines for party employees. The Central Committee places the Politburo under an obligation to make a decision in this matter by the end of March, 1982.

8. New principles of cadre policy should be worked out and introduced. Rejecting the bad practices of the past, especially the bureaucratic and formal approach to the nomenklatura, we must preserve the party's active role in cadre policy. We must perfect its principles, assure that the social base for selecting cadres is widened, and increase the participation in governing the country of political parties, the young generation and nonparty representatives of all social circles. The Politburo is under an obligation to work out new principles of cadre policy and to present these before the Central Committee for approval.

9. The Central Committee has noted the statement of the Presidium of the Central Party Control Commission concerning the settlement of accounts by PZPR members responsible for abusing their positions for personal gain and for other misdemeanors. The party is constantly concerned about the purity of its members, and anyone who defiles this purity, regardless of his function, will suffer severe consequences. Actions calling for legal proceedings will be dealt with by the courts, and those acts involving the Constitution will be dealt with by the state tribunal that is being set up.

10. During the next plenary meeting, the Central Committee Secretariat should inform the Central Committee of how to put into practice the detailed propositions made during the talks.

The Central Committee thanks party activists for their involvement, work and struggle against political opponents and for their steadfastness in defending the most vital values of socialism.

The Central Committee expresses the conviction that in fulfilling the tasks set at the seventh party plenum, the party, thanks to the activeness and dedication of its members, will cope with the difficult tasks presently facing work for the socialist fatherland, for the good of the entire nation.

CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION HOLDS PLENUM 2 MAR

LD022146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] In Warsaw the Third Plenum of the Central Auditing Commission of the PZPR took place today.

The conference, which was opened by the chairman of the commission, Kazimierz Morawski, involved a discussion of its upcoming tasks, a discussion of the results of checks carried out in the second half of last year by problem control groups [problemowe viewspolw kontrolne] and also a determination of the subjects to be monitored in the coming months. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, took part in the session.

In the many-hour session mainly discussed were those tasks of the auditing organs of the PZPR which arise from the report of the Central Committee Politburo presented at the seventh plenum by the first secretary of the Central Committee, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, as well as from the plenum resolution. In speeches, those obligations of the Central Auditing Commission and local auditing commissions, which serve to strengthen the ideological and organizational unity of party ranks, were especially brought into relief. The activity of the auditing organs it was stated can and should serve in the effective building in the society of trust in the party and in protecting society from a return to the distortions of the past.

Auditing commissions, it was stressed, must search for a new style and methods of work, that are appropriate for the circumstances and must be more on the offensive in guarding the party line, and in watching that resolutions and decisions of party echelons of all levels are consistently realized. The need to spread the knowledge of their control entitlements -- provided for by the PZPR regulations -- in party organizations was pointed at.

In the course of the discussion Wlodzimierz Modrzyazczak took the floor and stressed the significance which the implementation of post-control conclusions, prepared by the auditing organs, has for the functioning of the whole party. The floor was also taken by Maj Gen Tadeusz Dzieken, head of the Personnel Department of the party Central Committee, who presented some aspects of cadres policy in the party.

The upcoming tasks for the members of the Central Auditing Commission were talked about in detail during the meetings of four problem control groups.

SEJM ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON OFFICIALLY FIXED PRICES

AU021750 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27-28 Feb 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Resolution on Officially Fixed Prices" -- adopted by the Sejm during its 26 February session in Warsaw]

[Text] The resolution calls for the imposition of officially fixed prices on consumer goods and services of fundamental importance to the cost of living and protecting people's health, such as bread, flour, cereals, pork, beef, veal and products from these types of meats; as well as chickens, lard, fat, milk, cottage cheese, butter, vegetable fats, sugar, rice, lemons, tea; ordinary light bulbs, radio and tv sets of the most popular make, coal, coke, hot water, domestic heating, heating energy, piped and unpiped gas, electricity for domestic use; transportation of people by municipal means of transport, and by train or road on a nationwide scale; pharmaceautical and intoxicating substances, sanitary articles, services rendered by collectivized social aid centers, children's homes, nurseries and kindergartens; textbooks, basic school implements, basic boods and teaching aids.

An officially fixed price is also being imposed on production resources and services of fundamental importance toward production costs, such as coal, coking coal and coke, crude oil and heating oil, piped and unpiped gas, electricity, timber and sawn timber, raw cattle, calf and pig skins; wool, cotton, chemical fibres, rubber, apatites, phosphorites, metal ore and waste matter, iron and steel products, nonferrous metal products, sulfur sulfuric acid, cement, cellulose, the transport of freight on a nationwide scale by train; road and water transport, artificial fertilizers, soil lime and fodder with a high protein content.

The list also includes basic agricultural products purchased by collectivized economic units such as grain (with the exception of grain for sowing), livestock, pigs, chickens, milk, sugar beets, rape (with the exception of that used for sowing), and tobacco.

Officially fixed prices are also being imposed on alcoholic drinks, tobacco products, salt, gasoline and automotive oil, gold and other fine metals as well as on postal and telecommunications services.

The resolution becomes law as of the day of its announcement and is effective until 31 December 1982.

DISCUSSION OF BILL ON PEOPLE'S COUNCILS BEGINS

LD030038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] A social discussion has begun on the draft bill on the people's councils. It was initiated by today's meeting in Warsaw between Zdzislaw Tomal, deputy chairman of the Council of State, chairman of the Commission for People's Councils of the Council of State, and representatives of groups of young councillors.

Work on the draft bill on the people's councils has already been in progress for more than a year. According to this draft, the people's councils will be a form of territorial self-government, acting in close conjunction with and cooperation with other self-governing organizations.

OZDOWSKI CHAIRS MEETING WITH LAY CATHOLICS

LD022008 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] At the office of the Council of Ministers a nationwide meeting of representatives of the milieux of lay Catholics has taken place. The problems of their participation in the work of the social committees of national rebirth were discussed. Jerzy Ozdowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chaired the meeting. In his introduction he reminded the participants of the fact that the fundamental norms for the activities of lay Catholics are justice and social accord. Catholic activists should implement these norms of behavior at plants, in local communities, in families and at schools. The deputy premier listed as spheres of special interest, among others, the following: issues on the humanization of work, developing forms of worker participation in managing taking care of new employees, developing and improving different forms of social welfare, creating the norms of moral behavior at school and in family lives, and, finally creating examples of behavior.

The participants put forward many additional proposals and initiatives connected with the lay Catholics participating in the work of the committees of national rebirth. They have also expressed the need for periodical meetings and for exchanges of views on this subject.

Minister Jerzy Kuberski, chief of the Office for Religious Affairs, minister of domestic trade and services, Zenon Komender, and a group of Catholic deputies also participated in the meeting.

More on Meeting

LD030330 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2116 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] The participation of lay Catholics in committees of national rebirth was discussed at a meeting in the Council of Ministers' office, conducted by Vice Premier Jerzy Ozdowski. He stressed that this was the first meeting of representatives of broad circles of lay Catholics which brought together people belonging to various associations and unions.

(?Words) of recognition were conveyed from Wojiech Jaruzelski [words indistinct]. [Words indistinct] to the fact that committees of rebirth bringing together people of good will should become the platform of a genuine dialogue between everyone irrespective of world outlook. This dialogue should be tackled with respect for different attitudes. The dialogue should be characterized by a readiness to accept different points of view. Committees of rebirth, as authentic platforms for expressing public opinion, should become important links uniting the public around the aims of the Military Council of National Salvation.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE: NATIONAL ACCORD NOT DEAD

LD021534 Warsaw PAP in English 1427 GMT 2 Mar 82

["Idea of National Accord" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Mar (PAP) -- "Martial law has not ruled out the idea of national accord," the Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE wrote.

"In the socio-political dimension, national accord is the consequence of the process of the socialist renewal and the democratization of public life that was not abandoned. In the (?ideological) and moral dimension, it provides an opportunity to more quickly restore confidence in relations among people, and especially between the authorities and society. Therefore, it is a unique chance for restoring calm and normalizing life and in the conditions of preserving what in the past period was correct and valuable in its democratic intentions and also did not undermine the prestige of the socialist state and traditions of the Polish nation.

"Unfortunately, the recent and distant past does not provide us with constructive examples which could serve as the basis for starting public construction of the accord. Before August 1980, it took a formalized shape of the national unity front which is already untenable.

"August 1980, which was a massive and violent protest against social, political, economic and moral distortions of the last decade, brought with itself a new concept of accord. In fact, it was a manifold set of various kinds of agreements, very often termed as social contracts, reached on very important issues but also on questions of third-rate importance. The spontaneously expressed desire to review public and social life, backed in most cases by legitimate and justified proposals, however, made co-authors of these contracts blind to their real dimension determined, on the one hand, by the possibilities of the state, and on the other, by the duties of citizens.

"The not taking into account of political and economic realities dashed, but fortunately did not destroy, the idea of national accord. It resides subcutaneously in the bloodstream of public life. This idea is our national imperative, part of national instinct protecting the nation and the state alike from confrontation, civil war and annihilation," the daily said.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE continued:

"The civic committees of national redemption, being set up, there are already several thousands of them, are a new form of social movement that is only being tried in Poland and in the milieux which, unfortunately, got out of the habit of public activity. The contents and methods of work of these committees cover vast areas of social, economic and cultural life. After recent stormy events and a violent stopping of the processes bringing anarchy, these committees are an example 'saving' state and national values, which universal and Polish at the same time, from squandering. [sentence as received]

"The committees are the form and the place of cooperation of all Poles, irrespective of their philosophy of life and party affiliation. In these smallest social links, which embrace many philosophies of life by their nature, although it is not their philosophy of life that determined their existence, common tasks are set and common work is started, the 'community' of which is arrived at by partnership, mutual exchange of thoughts and views to finally make a joint decision.

In the conclusion the [word indistinct] says that the construction of the idea of national accord will be a bridge linking human confidence with the concept of getting Poland out of the political and economic crisis," SLOWO POWSZECHNE said.

MILEWSKI ADDRESSES PREDOM-MESKO WORKERS AKTIV

LD030930 Warsaw PAP in English 0809 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw 2 Mar (PAP) -- The resolution of the 7th PUWP CC Plenary Meeting, the report of the Political Bureau delivered at it by CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski and the plenary debate are the subject of discussions at party organizations and at meetings at factories and institutions an opinion prevails that the consistent implementation of the tasks contained in the plenum's resolution is of fundamental significance for the sonsolidation of the party and the extrication of Poland from crisis.

The meetings, which are attended by members of party central authorities, stress the fundamental importance of the unity of the party, the observance of ideological Marxist-Leninist principles and the need of consolidation of the ties with the working class. In individual works, problems of production tasks are also discussed.

A meeting of worker activists of the 10,000 crew of the Predom-Mesko metal works in Skarzyski Kamienna today was attended by Political Bureau member and CC Secretary Miroslaw Milewski, as well as representatives of other party organizations from the town's biggest work establishments. The meeting discussed tasks of the party links and worker activists after the 7th plenum.

Addressing the meeting Miroslaw Milewski stressed that the 7th plenum had fully approved the introduction of martial law stating that it safeguarded the Polish people's sovereign existence and that peace in our country guarantee peace in Europe and the world.

FORMER MINING MINISTER KULPINSKI TRIED, SENTENCED

LD022110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] The trial of former Mining Minister Jan Kulpinski at a Katowice Voivodship Court session held in Bytom has ended.

The accused was sentenced to 6 months deprivation of liberty and a fine of Z50,000 under Article 246, Paragraph 2 of the penal code for contravening Article 10, Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the penal code. The sentence of imprisonment was conditionally suspended for 2 years in favor of probation. At the same time Jan Kulpinski was ordered by 31 December this year to make restitution of Z59,479 for damage incurred to public property.

The sentence is subject to appeal.

TRIAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST KPN MEMBER REPORTED

LD030026 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Mar (PAP) -- Today, a successive day of trial in Warsaw of the leaders of the outlawed KPN (Confederation of Independent Poland) organization, the military court heard explanations from Tadeusz Jandziszak, one of the accused. [sentence as received]

On previous days, Jandziszak refrained from giving clear-cut answers and tried instead to dwell on his socio-political beliefs. He suggested that those beliefs are the main cause for putting him in the dock and their presentation is indispensable for understanding his "civic activity", as he put it.

On Tuesday Jandziszak provided some concrete facts concerning his participation in KPN. He said, inter alia, that he had issued membership cards to new members, but could not state the size of membership. In his view publications he had issued had not been aimed against the legal order of the state. He maintained that KPN's printing facilities were primitive and that his organization suffered from an acute shortage of money. He said he could not provide any details on the activities of KPN's foreign bureaux.

He deemed as fully natural and understandable the activities of foreign subversive centres making broad use of KPN's ideology. He denied having contacts with those centres.

Jandziszak also denied that there existed a secret structure of KPN, that the organization was paramilitary, and had a counterintelligence unit. He admitted, however, that KPN members were free not to disclose their names and use pseudonyms instead. He also spoke of his activity in the so-called management of the current action and the KPN's Political Council.

The trial will resume on Thursday.

KRAKOW MAYOR RULES AGAINST NIGHTTIME 'ANTICS'

LD022340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] The mayor of Krakow has decided that as of 1 March cases of violations of law and order at nighttime by shouting, creating noise and other antics will be treated summarily. The regulation will apply until 30 April this year.

ENTERPRISES DISCUSS TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

LD022116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] In works enterprises, a general social discussion has begun on the future of the trade union movement. Its foundation are the proposals, published several days ago, by the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs. The guiding thought of almost all statements is the search for guarantees which will safeguard the trade union movement from various kinds of deformations and distortions, as have occurred in the past.

At meetings of the employees' aktiv in the Radom Voivodship, for example, it is stressed that the present debate is the first step on the road toward the revival of the activity of the trade union movement. It is indicated, above all, that these ought to be unions which authentically protect the employees' interests within the works enterprise.

The trade unions ought not to encroach on the field of politics. It is essential to work out a formula for the joint action of the trade union movement with the administration and with the political organizations.

The new unions must observe the principles of the political order, and at the same time they must be independent and self-managing. In the discussion, warnings are being made about the danger of bureaucratization of the union apparatus. Frequently, opinions are expressed, to the effect that issues concerning the workers ought to be entrusted above all to those who know best the toil of everyday labor at the workbench.

All decisions concerning the living conditions of working people should be discussed with the union movement. Most of the participants in the discussion oppose a regional structure of the union movement.

In the discussion conducted by the workers' aktiv of the Bialystok Fasty cotton industry enterprise, and at the television enterprise of Unitra-Diazet, the conviction was expressed that the new trade unions should not be created on the basis of a territorial division, but according to the industrial branches, which best guarantees the defense of the employees' interests.

Also proposed is the reduction to a minimum of full-time union employees. This is also supported by the experience of the social commissions.

In the opinion of many participants, the union movement should concentrate on the vital affairs of working people.

MINISTRY VIEWS TEACHING 'SOCIOPOLITICAL' SUBJECTS

LD022136 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] The Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology has prepared a new program and organizational principles for teaching sociopolitical subjects at higher education schools. The new program is to be implemented as from October. It is planned to have four groups of subjects: sociological, economic, philosophic and political. These groups will be allocated, in total, in all years of studies, 300 hours of lectures and seminars. This is about 10 percent of the whole teaching program in the higher education. The matter will also be dealt with in the draft law on higher education, currently under preparation.

JUSTICE MINISTRY HOLDS MEETING WITH RED CROSS

LD021951 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] A meeting took place today at the Justice Ministry between Peter King, chairman of the International Commission of the Red Cross, and Deputy Minister Dr Maria Regent-Lechowicz, to discuss questions connected with the delegation's visits to internment centers.

They examined such problems as the scale of material aid to the internees, visits (?and) the place of their internment, family contacts, correspondence, health care and legal aid.

A schedule was fixed for visiting further internment centers. Peter King expressed satisfaction at the work conditions of the commission on the territory of Poland and handed to Deputy Minister Maria Regent-Lechowicz materials containing the results of its activity.

Both sides expressed the view that further periodic meetings at the Justice Ministry are essential. On the Polish side, the meeting was also attended by Jadwiga Krol, deputy president of the Polish Red Cross.

REPORTAGE ON BASIC FOOD SUPPLY SITUATION

'Insufficiency' of Grain

LD021438 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] The quantity of crops being purchased continues to be insufficient, as far as requirements are concerned. Approximately 5,500 tons of grain crops a day are currently being purchased from the farmers. This quantity is just about enough to keep mills working for a single shift. About 120,000 tons of grain crops were purchased from all sectors of agriculture in January. Over the first 24 days of February, 116,000 tons were bought.

Purchases within the framework of contract agreements proceed relatively well. Unfortunately, however, the amount coming from grain stores is very low. State warehouses do not hold a great deal of crops and the sotcks are growing smaller daily. The population's demand for bread and other crop produce can only be satisfied before the new harvest by a speedy increase in the amount of grain crops purchased from agricultural farms.

Ministry on March Outlook

LD022144 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy, market deliveries of basic foodstuffs in March will be kept at the level of the previous 2 months. This means a guarantee of full cover for coupons for meat, sausages, grain products, sugar, alcohol and cigarettes. There will be less poultry. This is a result of the known difficulties in bringing the appropriate fodder from abroad. In this situation, in place of the breed from large farms, the poultry from small individual farms is counted on.

At the same time, let us signal that the procurement of grain is still at a lower level than the processing capacity of the grain-milling industry. But in March, a supply of 250,000 tons of wheat flour and 60,000 tons of rye flour is forecast.

More on March Outlook

LD030440 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Excerpts] According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy, March will be no different from January and February with regard to the quantity of supplies to the market of basic foodstuffs. The meat industry will deliver 112,000 tons of meat, sausages, offal and canned meat. Supplies of cereals will amount this month to approximately 28,000 tons; however, there might be some shortages of semolina and buckwheat. Supplies of macaroni will be at last year's level.

Extra Alcohol Ration

LD030024 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2116 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Food supplies in March will be at the level of the past 2 months. They will ensure the full redemption of food coupons.

The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services reports that in connection with the approaching Easter holiday an additional allocation of alcohol is being granted: one bottle. Sales will begin from 8 March. It will be possible to purchase the additional bottle of alcohol on the R-35 reserve section on P-2 food coupons to which adults are entitled.

METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY HIT BY EXCHANGE SHORTAGE

LD021450 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Mar (PAP) -- The prospects for Poland's metallurgical production do not look optimistic this year as it is expected to fall further down to 17 million tons of coking coal, 14.8 million tons of steel and 10.3 million tons of rolled products.

Though the slump will be considerably smaller than last year, yet it will directly hit many producers. Besides, the curbs in import may adversly affect the supply of some metallurgical products which are not produced in Poland but are necessary in the production of refrigerators, cars and agricultural machines. With a view to offsetting these difficulties, an analysis is being made to assess the possibility of starting this production in Poland.

Some relief has been brought by the USSR's decision to speed up Soviet deliveries in the first quarter of this year. Yet, cautious estimates show that Poland's import needs in this sphere run at 300 million dollars this year apart from the 830 million dollar worth of Soviet deliveries of iron ores, manganese, chromium, pig iron and ferroalloy.

ENGINEERS ISSUE APPEAL ON OVERCOMING CRISIS

LD030056 Warsaw PAP in English 2047 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Mar (PAP) -- Engineers and technicians, members of scientific-technological associations federated in the Chief Technical Organization (NOT) issued an appeal to engineers and technicians of other countries and their organizations affiliated to the World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFED).

The appeal reads that "Poland has always carried out an open scientific, technological and economic policy towards all the nations in the world according to the Charter of the United Nations. Our country has never violated the freedom of action of other states.

"Together with the majority of the Polish society, engineers and technicians- members of associations affiliated to the Chief Technical Organization are protesting against attempts to impose ties upon us and force actions contrary to vital interests of our state and nation."

The authors of the appeal express their conviction that changes occurring in Poland and big efforts of the Polish nation aimed at overcoming the present crisis will meet full support of engineering organizations - members of the WFED. "We count on assistance in stopping interference into internal affairs of our country and on considering the economic and technological sanctions unjust and violating bases of relations between states and nations in Europe and all over the world. Poland will overcome the crisis it is living through now and will remain an important partner in international cooperation.

POLISH EDITORS ATTEND JOURNALISTS' CONGRESS IN MOSCOW

LD030350 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2116 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] The fifth congress of the Union of Soviet Journalists has opened in Moscow. The foreign visitors include a Polish delegation: Wieslaw Bek, chief editor of TRYBUNA LUDU; Colonel Alfred Dabek, chief editor of ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI; and Jozef Krolikowski, chief editor of GLOS ROBOTNICZY.

Greeting the congress delegates, Wieslaw Bek said that Polish journalists, communists and all those who cherish the ideals of socialism want life to return to normal in Poland. We hope, said Bek, that Poland becomes a credible partner of the socialist community, regains its position and becomes an even stronger link of the Warsaw Pact and of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

COMMENTARY PREVIEWS VISIT BY U.S. CONGRESSMEN

LD022314 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2116 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] A seven-member delegation from the U.S. House of Representatives left the United States for Poland on 2 March. The aim of the visit is to get acquainted with the situation in our country. The delegation, which contains four Democrats and three Republicans, is headed by Chairman of the House Budget Committee David Obey, a Democrat from Wisconsin. The congressmen, who will stay in Poland until 8 March, are accompanied by the head of the Eastern Europe section at the State Department and expert advisers from various staffs of the House of Representatives. Upon their return to Washington, the congressmen will present a report which, as it is envisaged, will form a basis for a debate in Congress on the stance to be taken on the question of Polish indebtedness and economic aid for Poland.

OLSZOWSKI, ORZECHOWSKI RECEIVE DKP VISITORS

LD022152 Warsaw PAP in English 2054 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Mar (PAP) -- The delegation of the German Communist Party (DKP) chaired by the DKP Presidium member and Main Board Secretary Kurt Fritsch visited Warsaw on March 1-2.

The delegation participated in conveying medicines purchased in the FRG for money collected by the DKP members to the Medical Academy in Warsaw. Kurt Fritsch was received by Political Bureau member and PUWP CC secretary Stefan Olszowski and Central Committee secretary Marian Orzechowski. Further development of mutual friendly cooperation of both parties was discussed.

As the representative of the DKP leadership stressed, the German Communist Party fully supports the decisions taken in Poland on last December 13 and is convinced that Polish communists will solve their problems themselves and will strengthen Poland's position in the community of socialist states.

Members of the PUWP leadership thanked for understanding and support extended by the DKP to the PUWP in its actions aimed at overcoming the socio-economic crisis. They also expressed gratitude for aid provided by members of the German Communist Party in the form of medicines and printing books for Polish children by their own means.

WARSAW CURIA URGES PASTORAL ADVICE ON LABOR RIGHTS

LD030008 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] The Pastoral Care Department of the Metropolitan Curia of Warsaw, taking up Episcopate Secretary Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski's initiative presented at the meeting of deans held on 21 January this year, encourages all priests to develop their pastoral work by providing advice to their parishioners.

In the new and complex conditions of everyday life, many people, especially from workers' communities, who are confused and full of mistrust, do not know to whom to turn regarding their affairs and concerns. Therefore, in this area, too, the clergy ought to hasten to their aid, and anticipate their needs. The priest can inform the faithful and can give them good counsel in diverse circumstances, during carols in the parish office, for instance, during a personal conversation and, sometimes, from the pulpit, too.

However, the best thing would be the creation of permanent legal counselling centers attached to the church, especially in large communities. Warsaw already has such a legal counseling center in the Saint Alexander Parish at Trzech Krzyzy Square. It is open daily 1600-1900. A similar counselling centre is being set up attached to the Church of the Capuchin Fathers in Miodowa Street and another is planned for the Corpus Dei Parish in Kamionek. The faithful will bring various matters to their pastors.

However, there are two legal areas that are especially topical today: Defense in court cases and in cases where people have lost their jobs. All those who ask should be informed that not only the accused, but internees, too, are entitled to appoint a lawyer with authorization to act on their behalf.

This authorization must be signed by the internee himself or by his next of kin. However, it is necessary to act quickly in these situations as during summary proceedings all court deadlines are shorter than normal and the effectiveness of the defense can be counted in days or even in hours.

Priests ought to know the names and addresses of advocates from their areas who are ready to undertake such cases and who will guarantee an appropriate course of defense before both general and military courts.

It is also imperative to broadly inform the public that if the defense is appropriate it is possible to have the submitted charge referred from a military court to a general court and that legal proceedings can be amended from summary to ordinary procedures. This is connected with the possibility of a court handing down a lower sentence, using temporary suspension and with the right to appeal to a higher court.

Practical experiences so far have already shown that in numerous cases the court, as the result of the action of the counsel for the defense, has amended the legal proceedings, has suspended the punishment or has acquitted the defendant.

The act of broadly informing the faithful about this possibility is a comfort and encourages people to exploit all the possibilities of defense encompassed by the legal regulations.

A great many people are being summarily dismissed from work, often because they have refused to sign the declaration of loyalty or an affirmation about leaving the Solidarity union. People must be informed, as far as these matters are concerned, that despite the imposition of martial law the labor code is still binding. And it is precisely the labor code which requires that a dismissal with immediate effect must be justified by objective circumstances. On no account can a refusal to sign the said declarations provide such a justification. In the case of such dismissal an employee should appeal to the commission of appeal of a district people's council. In the case of a negative decision the employee should appeal to the regional labor and social security court. However, this appeal has to be submitted within a 7-day deadline when the dismissal has immediate effect and within a 14-day deadline when there is a period of notice. The appeal itself is adequate without any further specific explanations, for it is the duty of the employer to prove that there have been fair reasons for dismissal.

The demand to sign the declarations under the threat of being dismissed from work constitutes a form of coercion into giving statements and this is forbidden by law.

According to international agreements ratified by the Polist People's Republic nobody can be discriminated against because of affiliation to a trade union. The refusal to sign the declaration does not come into the sphere of work duties of employees and therefore it cannot be a basis for a breach of contract of employment. There is no statute in the Polish People's Republic which forbids affiliation to a trade union. Resignation from membership of Solidarity can take place on a voluntary basis only and, moreover, it must be submitted to the authorities of the union, whose activities are at the moment suspended.

In winding up its recommendations for priests in the matter of information people in need of legal assistance, the Pastoral Care Department of the Metropolitan Curia of Warsaw states that, apart from the matters discussed above, the scope of priests' ordinary work includes, of course, counselling the people who approach priests in many other cases with their problems.

SOLIDARITY MEMBER SAYS WALESA TO STAY PRESIDENT

NC012046 Paris AFP in English 1916 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 7 Mar (AFP) -- There will be no new leader for Poland's Solidarity union while it continues as an underground organization, because even as a captive Lech Walesa remains its president, according to a union member.

An interview with a member of the staff of Solidarity's clandestine weekly, TYGODNIK WOJENVY (THE WAR WEEKLY) was conducted in Warsaw by a correspondent for Radio Monte Carlo and broadcast by that station today.

The Polish Government, the Solidarity member said, "seeks to discredit Walesa by representing him as a puppet without any ideas of his own. It attempts to deflate the Walesa myth, but that myth is still potent. It is impossible to say today whether some day another leader will dare take his place."

The union militant said that Mr Walesa, since his internment under martial law, had succeeded in establishing contact with members of the union.

The Solidarity member stressed that "never since it was founded has this union had recourse to force in its fight for its rights. What we witness today is a confrontation between a peaceful and unarmed population with armed and brutal force."

The militant did not exclude, however, the possibility that "a group of people without a political program would take up arms and commit acts of sabotage."

He said that this would suit the government, because "it would permit it to charge Mr Walesa and Solidarity with fomenting civil war, and then drag them before a court."

Projects for a new Polish union setup recently presented to the cabinet in Warsaw by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, were "a joke," the union member said.

He added that the aim of the proposal was "the liquidation of everything gained since August 1980," date of the Gdansk Agreement that gave birth to Solidarity.

EMIGRE WARSAW PROFESSOR HITS MILITARY RULE

PM021351 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 26 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Wojciech Lamentowicz, professor of political science at Warsaw University: "Who Governs in Poland: Army or Party?"]

[Text] The existence of the Military Council and the permanent presence of the army and the police in Poland's public life have only apparently changed the power structure. After 2 months of struggle against its own society, the power elite is increasingly dominated by the communist conservative forces. Under the protection of the army, first blows were dealt to striking workers by the militia, then the apparatus of the communist party (the PZPR) emerged from the shadows. The army is still visible but the invisible, hidden and real power is now in the hands of the "internal party," as it has always been since 1945, except for the brief periods of the workers revolts in 1956, 1970, 1976 and 1980-81.

The "internal party" is the circle of best informed people, an outright bunker of bureaucrats isolated from society. The key posts in this club are held by professional communist party officials, the security apparatus (secret police) and the cliques of the central state apparatus.

These three groups wish to preserve their power monopoly, which is not the result of democratic elections, is not monitored by the citizens and has no political validity. Therefore their shared aim, irrespective of doctrinal differences, is to crush the aspiration of the majority of the nation to live in a sovereign country, where political freedoms are guaranteed through pluralist parliamentary democracy. To achieve this aim they are destroying the Solidarity movement, using the police and bureaucracy, and -- less vindictively -- the "horizontal structures" movement within the ruling party itself.

Prime Minister and party leader General Jaruzelski said 25 January that "behind the martial law facade even those rightly dismissed from their posts after August 1980 are trying to reinstate themselves. 'There is no authorization for this. The army does not, and will not, provide protection for whoever, whether through ill will or through ineptitude, contributed to the present crisis, has not learned his lesson or wants to behave like in the old days."

Perhaps their intentions are sincere, but they have not been put into practice. The head of the party and state, in effect a dictator, calls himself an "enlightened dogmatist," not a democratic reformer. He said so himself when he rejected the proposals of a group of PZPR reformists presented to him a few days before martial law was declared.

Party Purge

The purge within the party is being directed by vengeful conservatives, who think in somewhat primitive terms. They are expelling from the PZPR, from leadership posts and even from their jobs those who wanted democratic reform, those who very actively criticized the political bureaucracy. They are dubbed "revisionists" and "traitors." Those who caused the country's crisis, however, are left along. They are again at the helm. Often common political criminals are now the inquisitors. They seek control of what supposedly belongs to them: The power and media monopoly and economic privileges. In the seventies these same people corrupted others, distributed goods and money to ensure indulgence and obedience. Now, under the protection of the state and the police, these same circles of the political bureaucracy are regaining their influence; this time they do not have any bribes to offer and so they use the ideological cudgel against the party masses and against the intelligentsia and the cudgel of the police against the workers.

The Stalinist mythology is reemerging within this bureaucratic bunker. Once again there is talk of "Zionist conspiracies," of world imperialism, of revisionists and counter-revolution. They say that there can be no "Polish model of socialism" because doctrine envisages only "universal principles of socialism." Pressure is being exerted to copy the fatal model of communism in the USSR. Once again it is being repeated that it is necessary to strengthen the party's leading role," which in practice means the dictatorship of the apparatus within the PZPR, the trade unions and society.

These opinions are probably dominating the present PZPR Central Committee plenum, though these magic expressions serve simply to discourage society. Marxism-Leninism, as bureaucracy's official ideology, prompts only hostility from the population, and those who continue to use this language often do not believe in these ideas. They are, rather, conservatives with no imagination, or cynical, not dogmatic, manipulators. They wish to govern in neo-Stalinist style, though often they are not even acquainted with the doctrine of Lenin and Stalin. Doctrine is dead: It is simply the figleaf that conceals pure violence and the cult of unlimited power.

The reformers within the power elite are not men of ideals either. They're pragmatic technocrats rather than men convinced that parliamentary democracy, citizens' freedoms and workers' self-management are of inherent value. Those trying to steer Poland toward "Kadarization" simply want to avoid the cost of the total re-Stalinization of the power system. So it is the conservatives who are struggling against the reformists and not, as in 1956, the dogmatists against the revisionists.

In seeking analogies, one notes with surprise that the Polish communist party has had no Dubcek-type figure and no "Polish Kadar." Instead there are several candidates for the post of "Polish Bilak" (one of Czechoslovakia's top leaders at present) -- tough doctrinairians so loyal to the Soviet Union that they do not even seek Polish society's support. When you know that you neither have nor will have your nation's support, you feel no remorse about despotically destroying the national economy and culture. General Jaruzelski has not yet convinced society that he wants and is able to be the "Polish Kadar." Unfortunately he has succeeded in opening the way to power for several "Polish Bilaks."

CHURCH SAID TO OFFER 'NEGOTIATING PLAN'

PM021657 Paris LE FIGARO in French 1 Mar 82 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "The Poles' Choice: Accord or Foreign Intervention"]

[Text] Warsaw -- After the publication on Saturday of the new Polish bishops' appeal Father Orszulik, assistant secretary to the Episcopate, director of its press office, member of the joint church-state commission and the primate's main political adviser, was anxious to explain in what spirit the church's new offer of cooperation with the government should be interpreted: "Of course, those who understand this text properly will realize that we have never before gone so far in the desire for conciliation and even for the conclusion of a new social agreement," he said, before adding rather heatedly: "Some people will again accuse us of weakness and even of a desire to collaborate, but after all there is only one choice: Either we find a degree of accord with General Jaruzelski or we will have civil war and foreign intervention in the spring. How can anybody fail to see that?"

The authorities immediately saw the positive aspect of the Episcopate's communique (which, however, was censored by the PAP agency). Mr Kozlowicz, one of the prime minister's advisers, said on Saturday: "That church document is absolutely excellent. Of course the bishops are protesting against martial law, but that is not surprising. The main thing is that they advocate the resumption of negotiations and the conclusion of an agreement. That is in keeping with the intentions expressed in the resolutions passed by the plenum and the Sejm stressing the need for national accord. The way is now clear for attaining it."

A Plan for Negotiations

That may be jumping the gun. There are still many serious obstacles. Nonetheless I am in a position to reveal here that the church has already proposed a detailed plan for negotiations to the government. At an initial stage Mr Olszewski and Mr Chrzanowski, two Solidarity advisers close to the Episcopate, would try to find agreement with government experts on the trade union's reemergence. That agreement would then be accepted by the majority of the Solidarity Presidium, whose members would meet "in a neutral place." Finally, it would receive the approval of Lech Walesa himself.

The church accepts that Solidarity should be solely a workers' trade union and not an opposition movement. It is not even fundamentally hostile to its eventual transformation into a trade union with a professional rather than a regional structure, and thinks that Walesa too could accept that solution. But the Episcopate is stressing to the government the need to revive Solidarity initially in its present structure without attacking its status -- which is essential to restore confidence -- and to allow the trade union itself to decide on the necessary changes later.

In addition the church is asking that the law on trade unions be adopted by parliament in the form which had been negotiated, notably with Solidarity, and without alterations. The government's credibility depends on that. The following stage would be the signing of a new overall "national agreement" between the government and the social forces with the church's blessing -- and only its backing will make national reconciliation possible.

The ball is now in the government's court. It is up to it to return to the path of dialogue and negotiations. The near future will show whether, when he returns from Moscow, General Jaruzelski will know how to and be able to adopt that course -- the only one which can offer Poland a chance of salvation.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES JARUZELSKI PZPR PLENUM REPORT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 February publishes on page 4 a TASS report on the report to the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers. This PRAVDA version is published in the 3 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 9.

AGERPRES: CEAUSESCU NEWSWEEK INTERVIEW

AU021945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Interview granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK on 17 February, in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Mar (AGERPRES) -- As already announced, on February 17, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Theodore Stanger, "NEWSWEEK" Bonn bureau chief, to whom he granted the following interview:

[Question] Do you think, Mr President that both sides are prepared to negotiate in good faith at the Geneva disarmament talks, and do you feel Washington could ever accept your proposal to denuclearize the Balkans since the only regional warheads are now in NATO countries?

[Answer] The question of emplacing new medium-range missiles in Europe and of withdrawing the existing ones is a demand of all European states, since the emplacement and development of these missiles spell most serious dangers to the very existence of the states, to life itself on the European continent.

I think the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on the medium-range missiles can lead to positive results. Both the Soviet Union and the United States have advanced proposals, approaching the very idea of "the zero option." No doubt, to build a Europe with no nuclear missiles is a demand of actual disarmament of detente and peace, but it will have probably to be carried out in several states.

Taking account of the importance of these negotiations and of the fact that the states of Europe are directly concerned in their success, Romania declares for the participation in one form or another of the European states in these negotiations. We think this participation will increase the chances of attaining a proper accord.

As to achieving in the Balkans a nuclear-free zone, we see it within the action for the denuclearization of other zones too, such as north Europe, hence as part of the action for a nuclear-free Europe. We consider that the states in the Balkans are interested in having no nuclear weapons on their territory as also the fact that in this respect they will have to claim also proper guarantees from the Soviet Union and the United States.

Hence, we consider that the building of such a denuclearized zone in the Balkans is in harmony with both the interests of the states in the Balkans and the European interests, inclusive of the interests of the Soviet Union and the United States.

Question: President Reagan has said the Soviet Union would be responsible for the developments in Poland. Do you, Mr President feel this is accurate, and do you foresee a serious threat to detente because of Poland?

Answer: Developments in Poland are the consequence of complex internal problems of Poland. One cannot say the Soviet Union or other socialist countries are responsible for these events, just as one cannot discuss -- as regards the situation in Poland -- the very problems of socialist construction. We consider that the situation in Poland has to be solved by the Poles themselves, with no outside immixture.

Obviously, starting from this, we consider the sanctions and other steps taken against Poland to be of a nature to give rise to fresh difficulties for the Polish people in the normalization and development of the country on a democratic, socialist way. True, the steps taken -- economic sanctions against Poland and even against the Soviet Union -- are of a nature to generate fresh problems in international relations, to lead to their sharpening, which, no doubt, brings about fresh obstacles in the path of resuming the policy of detente, of collaboration. Therefore, I repeat, we consider it necessary that any measures of an economic or other nature be given up, since that means immixture in Poland's internal life. It is necessary that action be taken for backing Poland to overcome the soonest the situation come about, for the normalization of her economic, social and political life. This matches the interests of the Polish people, the policy of detente, peace and collaboration in Europe and the world over.

Question: Like many other nations in both East and West, Romania is experiencing some economic problems, some of which you pointed out last November. Do you, Mr President, feel that Romania's socialist system can respond to and overcome those problems and will you adopt some political and administrative measures to speed economic recovery?

Answer: The world economic crisis is powerfully felt by almost all the states of the world and by Romania too. But, I would like to mention that a series of measures adopted by the developed capitalist countries, the United States in particular, on the policy of high interest-rates accentuated those difficulties and made the effects of the economic crisis most strongly afflict the developed countries.

As far as she is concerned, Romania has worked for the abating as much as possible of the effects of the world economic crisis. These measures are illustrated by the fact that in 1981 the Romanian economy continued to develop, reaching a four per cent increase of net production and a 2.6 percent increase with marketable production. This year's provisions -- which take into account the effects of the world economic crisis -- ensure the further development of the Romanian economy and I can say that unless special questions come about in international life, we shall achieve in good conditions what we set ourselves. The organization of the economy and the socialist system of the Romanian economy create conditions for overcoming the difficulties determined by the economic crisis.

We do not have in view political-administrative measures regarding the development of the national economy. We have in view and we adopted some economic measures on an ever more just ratio of prices -- both with the industrial and farm products -- which should take into account the effects of the increase of prices under the conditions of ensuring a further rise in the masses of people's standard of living. This demonstrates the force and the possibilities of the Romanian socialist economy, its capability to ensure the development of the productive forces and the rise of the people's welfare, even under these difficult circumstances on an international plane.

Question: Ever since detente and the growth of East-West trade, Romania has borrowed substantially from Western sources to develop its economy. Do you foresee, Mr President, that Romania will be able to satisfy the repayment and in the future make use of new Western credits for expansion?

Answer: Indeed, Romania has obtained certain credits both to support her economic development and, particularly, to cope with the hefty rise in the oil prices that occurred at a given time. Romania, that benefits by a developed economy, can repay these credits in a phased-out way and we have already adopted appropriate measures to this end.

As for the recourse to new credits. As a matter of fact, we place great emphasis on commercial operations capable to ensure perfect commercial and payments balance through what we have called a corresponding compensation of imports by exports. This is meant to allow us to no longer resort to any kind of credits considering the very high interest rates in particular which render the terms of financial credits virtually unacceptable.

Question: East-West relations are in a difficult phase. What is the role Romania could play in this period on the line of the independent foreign policy to which Secretary of State Alexander Haig recently referred?

Answer: International life is indeed characterized by particularly high tension. Nevertheless, it is much more complex and covers several areas, the relations between various groups and states on all continents included.

In this framework relations between socialist and capitalist countries — or East-West relations, as you call them -- also witness a certain amount of tension. Nevertheless, it is my opinion that the contradictions between the rich and poor countries can become even stronger and represent a far more serious problem than the East-West relations do.

In this framework, Romania considers that the small and medium-sized countries -- the Third World countries, in general, and therefore Romania, too -- can and must work more resolutely so as to promote an independent policy, contribute to the settlement of the complex international issues in a new spirit starting from the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutually advantageous collaboration which should abolish the old-type relations of dependence and inequality and lead to the renunciation of the policy of force and threat of force.

It is in this spirit that I consider that Romania -- together with other states -- can play an important role in overcoming the policy of tension, resuming the policy of detente, achieving a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, to the building of a new international economic order, to a new type policy that should consider the interests of all states.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL PLENUM

AU011930 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Feb 82 pp 1, 2, 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 26 February plenary session held by the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Forestry and Water Management in Bucharest]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, I want to begin by extending warm greetings and best wishes to the participants in the plenary session of the National Council of Agriculture, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and government and on my own behalf. (loud and prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP")

The plenary session has extensively discussed problems of particular importance for the development of Romanian agriculture in keeping with the 12th party congress decisions and with the new development stage of our socialist system. The discussions, both in plenum and in sections, focused on matters pertaining to most efficiently organizing agricultural work this year, particularly spring agricultural work. One can state that the discussions have outlined both the results achieved, the great development possibilities of Romanian agriculture, and certain shortcomings and drawbacks that have been obvious and continue to exist in one field or another. The critical and self-critical analysis of the activity carried out by agricultural bodies is a guarantee that very determined action will be taken to eliminate shortcomings and to overcome the difficulties that still persist, and to resolutely implement the 12th party congress decisions and fulfill the 1982 plan, thus increasing the contribution made by agriculture to our socialist fatherland's general development and to our people's well-being. (loud, prolonged applause)

Along this line, participants in the discussions have made numerous proposals on improving the organizational framework and management of agriculture, and regarding a number of technical and technological problems. This demonstrates the high conscience and great responsibility of the working people in agriculture and their concern with taking determined action to achieve better production in all sectors of agriculture, both as regards vegetable and animal production. The very composition of the National Council of Agriculture and the discussion that have taken place are an expression of the profound democracy of the organization and management of Romanian agriculture -- part and parcel of our socialist, workers' democracy that ensures the participation of the peasantry and working people, irrespective of nationality, and the participation of all our people in the leadership of all sectors of activity and in consciously shaping their own free and happy future, their socialist and communist future. (loud, prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

Dear comrades, the plenary session of the National Council of Agriculture is taking place at a time of particular historic, social and political significance. This spring marks the 75th anniversary of the 1907 peasant uprising, and the 20th anniversary since the victory of the socialist agrarian revolution -- the conclusion of agricultural cooperativization in our country -- which opened up great prospects for the constant progress of agricultural production and for the peasantry's well-being. (applause, loud, prolonged chants)

From the great forum of the plenary session of the National Council of Agriculture I want to pay warm homage to our peasantry, the class that throughout centuries was the promoter of the most glorious traditions of our people's struggle. During the great struggles waged throughout centuries against foreign domination, for independence and freedom, for forming the Romanian nation and the Romanian nation state, the peasantry played a decisive role. There were peasants already in Burebista's and Decebal's armies; there were peasants in the Rovine armies and in other battles fought by Mircea, [Cel Batrin] of whom Eminescu wrote that his answer to Baiazid -- whom he defeated -- was as follows:

I? I am defending poverty and needs and my people...

And therefore everything that moves in this country the river, the branch, is my friend only and your enemy, you will be regarded with enmity by all, without even knowing; and our people and peasantry have demonstrated the above throughout the centuries. (applause, loud cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the people")

Eminescu also wrote that Mircea had said to Baiazid:

We have no armies, yet our love for the land is like a wall that does not fear your reputation Baiazid.

However, today we have armies and if anyone violates Romania's soil, attacks our revolutionary achievements, we will defend them through work and through our united struggle! (applause and loud, prolonged cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

We come upon peasants and freeholders in Stefan Cel Mare's armies who fought, as you know, a great number of battles for autonomy and independence. We come upon peasants and freeholders in the armies of Mihai Viteazul who, almost four centuries ago, for the first time unified the Romanians, the Romanian principalities in a single state. (loud applause and cheers) We also come upon peasants in innumerable other battles, in the army of Tudomir Vladimirescu and in the 1848 revolution. We come upon peasants as active participants in achieving the unification of 1859. Also, we come upon peasants in the battlefields during the 1877 independence war at Grivita, Smirdan and Plevna and other places, thus marking through their struggle and with their blood a great stage in the extensive battles against foreign oppression, for independence and for strengthening the Romanian nation state. (loud applause and cheers)

This is why, indeed, we must say on this occasion that the peasants, always working and ensuring appropriate crops with the means available to them, have never forgotten that they must do all they can to ensure the country's and nation's development and their freedom and independence. The peasantry has borne the brunt of struggles and shed the most blood, thus ensuring with the blood and life of their best sons our people's development and the development of Romanian culture and language. (loud, prolonged applause)

At the same time, throughout centuries the peasantry rose innumerable times to revolutionary struggle against social injustice and the injustices of feudalism and of the bourgeois-landowner regime to win freedom and economic and social rights. Many of those revolutionary battles were fought by the Romanian peasantry in close unity with the Hungarian and German peasants and of other nationality against the joint oppressor, so as to enjoy indeed equal rights and to be free and masters in their joint country -- Romania. (loud, prolonged applause and cheers)

Of particular importance in this revolutionary process were the revolutionary uprisings in 1907 which demonstrated the political maturity of the peasantry and its determination to take energetic action against landowner oppression, to eliminate social inequalities, to be master of its land and to participate with all its might in the country's general development and in ensuring the fatherland's independence and sovereignty. (loud, prolonged applause)

Within the framework of those big revolutionary battles the alliance between the workers class and the peasantry was obvious for the first time in an organized manner. As a matter of fact, it must be mentioned that, along with the emergence in the historic arena of the workers class, revolutionary struggles, including those of the peasantry, were also waged in a more pronounced, more organized manner and this brought about an increase in the role and force of those two classes throughout the country's political and social life and in Romania's development and transformation.

During the years that followed, the peasantry participated, together with the workers class, in the big class battles that took place in that period and in the war that brought about the defense of independence and achievement of the uniform nation state in 1918, and it brought about the struggle against fascism and against war. The peasantry played an active role in the struggle organized by the RCP against the war and for Romania's pulling out of the war waged together with Hitlerite Germany, and proceeding to the struggle against fascism and for ensuring Romania's national independence. (loud applause)

The achievement of the anti-imperialist, antifascist, social and national liberation revolution of 23 August 1944 opened the road to great social revolutionary transformations, to Romania's democratic and then socialist development. This was followed by the active participation, together with the Soviet armies, in the war against Hitlerite Germany, for the country's complete liberation from the Fascist-Hortist domination and then for the liberation of Hungary and the CSSR until the final defeat of fascist Germany.

The great revolutionary changes, the struggle to eliminate the landowner regime and the struggle to give the lands to the peasantry, to achieve the revolutionary democratic revolution and proceed to achieving the socialist revolution are known.

In all those revolutionary battles of great historic significance, the peasantry represented a strong revolutionary force and acted in close alliance with the worker class and with the other social categories, thus making an inestimable contribution to all great revolutionary changes in our fatherland and to the victory of socialism in Romania. (loud, prolonged applause and cheers)

The transition to Romania's socialist development made it objectively necessary -- along with the country's socialist industrialization -- to organize agriculture on new bases and to proceed to its socialist transformation. In the long 12-year process -- from the first agricultural production cooperatives in 1949-1950 up to the spring of 1962 -- an intensive organizational-political activity was carried out, creating conditions for the peasantry to proceed to cooperativization to place Romanian agriculture on socialist state and cooperative bases. In the spring of 1962 we concluded that complex revolutionary process, thus placing agriculture on cooperative bases and opening a new historic stage in developing Romanian agriculture.

Through the socialist organization of agriculture, one can state that for the first time the peasantry really became the master of the lands it worked, thus gradually turning into a new class -- the class of the cooperative peasantry that constitutes an important force in our socialist country. (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

Along with the organization of agriculture on socialist bases, landowner and capitalist exploitation and the oppression of man by man were eliminated, and the road was opened to achieving the socialist principles of social justice and equity. At the same time, one can state that, along with concluding the socialist transformation of agriculture, the uniform development of the Romanian economy in the two basic sectors of material production -- industry and agriculture -- has also been achieved.

Now that we are celebrating the 20th anniversary of concluding cooperativization, I want to pay warm homage to our peasantry who realized that only by socialist means and in alliance with the workers class will it be able to really ensure its free development, well-being and happiness, and only thus can it make a more important contribution to the fatherland's general development and to strengthening socialist Romania's force, independence and sovereignty. (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

In these 20 years Romanian socialist agriculture developed forcefully, thus ensuring the people's supply of farmfood products and the needs for raw materials of certain important sectors of our industry to an ever better extent. Figures demonstrate this best. Thus, grain production increased from 9.6 million tons in 1962 to some 20 million tons in 1980-1981. Sunflower, sugar beet, potato, vegetable, grape, fruit and other productions have developed forcefully. The number of animals increased as follows: cattle, from 4.5 million to more than 6.3 million; pigs, from 4.5 million to 12.5 million; sheep, from 12 million to more than 17 million; poultry, from 34 million to more than 109 million.

The mechanization base has forcefully developed. Romanian agriculture today has at its disposal 155,000 tractors compared with 57,500 in 1962, and appropriate agricultural machines.

From 190,000 irrigated hectares we have almost reached 2.3 million. At the same time, agriculture received 11 times more fertilizer in 1981 than in 1962.

The continuous increase in agricultural production was ensured on this technical-material basis. Along with this development incomes have increased and the material and cultural well-being of the peasants and of our villages has constantly improved.

Reference was made here -- in plenum and in sections -- to all this. Many cooperatives and state agricultural units have presented their particularly high production, both as regards grains and other vegetable products and the animal sector. All these things speak for themselves, they all demonstrate that the socialist road of Romanian agriculture and the efforts made by the workers class and by our socialist state to provide agriculture with material means have constituted a lasting basis for all successes, and a guarantee that our agriculture will continue to develop and will hold an important place in the overall Romanian economy. (loud, prolonged applause)

Together with the general development of Romanian agriculture and economy, the increase in agricultural production has ensured conditions to constantly improve the material and cultural standard of our people and the farm food consumption, which in numerous products showed more than a twofold increase in this period. Were we to refer only to meat consumption, we can state that this increased by some 26 kg per capita in 1965 and by more than 60 kg in 1980-1981.

Proceeding from the increase in agricultural production in these 20 years, we have good reason for being proud of the achievements recorded since the conclusion of cooperativization of agriculture. On this basis it can be stated that life and reality have forcefully demonstrated the superiority of socialist agriculture, the creative energy of our cooperative peasantry and of all working people in village, those who have really attained great success in agriculture. (prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!") We can now state with great determination that only the socialist road of agriculture, in the form of state or cooperative property -- which complement each other harmoniously -- can ensure a constant and rapid progress in agriculture.

I would like to refer to certain criticism voiced about socialist agriculture by a number of foreign newspapers. It seems that some people do not completely understand that for the developing countries and for a country like Romania socialist transformation is the only road to a rapid progress in agriculture. The outdated capitalist road, capitalist property, is generally no longer appropriate, and this road is all the more inappropriate for countries that have been plundered and oppressed by imperialism, that have achieved their independence and that -- if they want to strengthen their independence, ensure their food and their socioeconomic progress -- must choose the socialist road. (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

We know about them and we openly discuss certain shortcomings and difficulties in our activity. In 1981 and at the beginning of the current year we extensively and thoroughly examined almost every sector of activity in our agriculture.

We have consulted the working people in agriculture about what action must be taken to eliminate any obstacles and any difficulties so as to cope with certain rather unfavorable climatic conditions in some years -- and we have reached the conclusion that such possibilities exist. What has been said at this plenary session and at all meetings illustrates that under the same climatic conditions particularly large crops could be achieved in several cooperative units or state units amounting to up to 10-15 tons of corn per hectare. You have heard and in fact all of you know that there is no county without an important number of units recording such results. We do not hide difficulties and shortcomings; we do not wait for friends or ill-wishers from abroad to talk to us about them. It is a feature of ours, of the communists and of our people to openly discuss both what is positive and what is bad. Our socialist democracy is based on extensively discussing things with the masses and with all social categories, it is based on establishing measures and means for resolving problems through joint and uniform action. We are convinced that only together with the people will we be able to ensure that we can surmount any difficulties and implement the great targets set forth by the party program and the party congress, so that our socialist fatherland may rise constantly onto new peaks of progress and civilization, that the people's material and cultural well-being will improve -- the supreme goal of our party's policy and the essence of the socialist society we are building in Romania. (loud, prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the people")

We have a strong material-technical base at our disposal; we have a powerful social force -- the peasantry -- and we have technical cadres and engineers in all fields. We usually say that everything is decided by the cadres. This is a political assertion which, however, refers to cadres. I think our people are more justified when they say: "It is man who counts at his work place." That is, in fact, not only the cadres, but also the people, the masses decide our socialist society's development. (loud prolonged applause) Under such conditions we will be able to ensure a rapid progress in agriculture and the achievement of the agrarian revolution in keeping with the new development stage and with the material forces available in our agriculture.

Dear comrades, in this timespan we have achieved important successes in the development of our socialist industry. Industrial production in 1980 was five times higher than in 1965. In 1970-1980 alone industrial production increased some three times over. The following industrial branches have shown strong development: Metallurgy which in increased 4.4 times compared with 1965; chemistry - 5.8 times; and machine-building - 8.6 times. Light industry which increased more than 5 times over and food industry which increased 2.6 times have also developed strongly. The other sectors of material production, transportation and telecommunications have also developed. Science, education and culture -- decisive factors in achieving the fatherland's socialist development and in raising it to new peaks of progress and civilization -- have also experienced a strong upsurge.

On the basis of developing the forces of production, the national income increased 3.5 times compared with 1965 and the necessary means for developing the material-technical base, increasing the people's national wealth and improving the material and cultural living standard of the working people and of our entire nation have been ensured. Socialist Romania today has a powerful economy able to ensure the country's constant development as well as an increase, on this basis, in the general well-being of all our people.

The decisions of the 12th party congress and the provisions of the Seventh 5-Year Plan are known. Through the fulfillment of those targets focusing on the achievement of a new quality of work and life in all sectors of activity, Romania will be able to proceed to a new development stage, from the stage of a developing socialist country to a medium-developed socialist country.

As is known, during the current 5-year plan, special stress will be placed on ensuring the raw material and energy basis to a greater extent from domestic resources and on more forcefully developing agriculture as a major farm food producing branch so as to completely meet consumption and raw material needs in a number of branches of the national economy, especially in light industry.

At the Central Committee plenum and at a number of working meetings in 1981 and the beginning of this year, we extensively discussed -- along with the great achievements, the successes attained in 1981 -- also certain shortcomings and difficulties. Certain shortcomings which are still obvious in various sectors of our activity, including agriculture, were seriously criticized. Speaking about those difficulties and about shortcomings, even about certain mistakes that have been made, we must by no means minimize the great achievements attained during the years of socialist construction. We cannot help stressing the strength of the Romanian socialist economy, the result of the correct policy practiced by our communist party -- our society's leading political force -- and the result of efforts made by the workers class, by the peasantry, the intelligentsia and all the working people, irrespective of nationality, and by all our people who, in close unity within the socialist democracy and unity front, are unflinchingly implementing the party's policy and the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. (loud, prolonged applause)

On this occasion, too, I would like to extend congratulations and thanks to all builders of socialism in towns and villages and to all our people and to wish them increasingly greater successes in the activity of fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the 1982 plan! (loud, prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

Esteemed comrades, the development of our socialist economy, the complex problems that have energed in the world economy and the pronounced economic crisis -- which to a greater or lesser extent is obvious in all countries, including our country -- have led to the adoption of appropriate measures to update prime and production costs in industry and agriculture. The need to ensure that the production, material and labor force expanditures be reflected as realistically as possible became an objective necessity so that prices will play an active role in the proper progress of the economic activity, in applying the socialist principle of remuneration according to the quantity and quality of work performed and in applying the new economic mechanism of self-management and self-administration. This updating of prices also led to measures to increase the contract and purchasing prices of agricultural products by taking into consideration the production costs in agriculture and the need to ensure a higher income for peasants. On the basis of these measures to increase contract and purchasing prices of agriculture products, agricultural producers receive -- calculated for the 1982 production -- an increase of more than 25 billion lei. This also required measures to increase sale prices of agricultural products and certain services.

As is known, this increase took place on the basis of increases in the remuneration of working people, in pensions and children's allowances, which compensates for increased prices and ensures a real increase of 1.5 percent in remuneration in 1982 compared with 1980 while the increase in remuneration will ensure a real increase of some 4 percent in 1983. At the same time, as I have also mentioned on other occasions, peasants' incomes will increase more than 3 percent this year. Thus we have achieved a better proportion between prices in industry and agriculture, between production and sales prices of agricultural products, thus also ensuring a further improvement in the people's material and cultural living standard.

Along with this, a number of agricultural measures have been taken to better organize the activity, to more closely link the machine and tractor stations to production units, to improve the incomes of mechanizers and link them more closely to agricultural production, as well as a number of measures to improve the remuneration system for cooperative members and for the other working people in cooperative agriculture -- a fact that ensures conditions for more strongly increasing the peasants' material incentive.

All these measures are aimed first and foremost at ensuring the most appropriate framework for the proper unfolding of the agricultural activity to fulfill the plan on more forcefully increasing vegetable and animal agricultural production. These measures ensure the elimination of the wide gaps that exist at a given point between industrial and agricultural prices, between incomes in industry and agriculture; they ensure the achievement of a better and more equitable harmony based on socialist principles. They eliminate the possibility of antagonistic contradictions and create conditions for a smooth and balanced development of the national economy and the overall social life.

It is obvious that in the process of the comprehensive and complex development of the forces of production and of social life, certain disruptions or disproportions may emerge in one or another field. It is our party's role and that of the socialist state and of the bodies of our socialist democracy to take conscientious action to eliminate any disruptions or disproportions and to ensure the further smooth development of the forces of production, which is a requirement of building socialism and communism. We must be completely aware that it is not enough to say that no contradictions can emerge in socialism. As a matter of fact, we have discussed this question before and we reached the conclusion that it is a thesis that has been refuted in life. As in any other human society, contradictions can exist and develop in socialism and they can even lead to antagonistic contradictions and to clashes.

However, herein lies the superiority of socialism which, proceeding from the revolutionary concept about the world and life and taking into consideration objective reality and laws, must act in such a manner as to note the emergence of disproportions and shortcomings and certain contradictions -- and not to tolerate their growth; on the contrary, timely action must be taken, in a conscious and organized manner to resolve those contradictions and to establish a new balance under the new conditions and to thus ensure a smooth development of the socialist society. It is in this spirit that our communist party has acted, is acting and will act, thus fulfilling its role of leading political force which, in close unity with the people, ensures Romania's constant development on the road of socialism and communism. (loud, prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

At the same time, through the measures we have taken we want to ensure better material conditions so that a greater number of young people will stay, specialize and work in agriculture -- a particularly important branch of the Romanian economy.

We believe that all measures taken lately in agriculture will create a better framework -- organizational, material and political -- to resolutely implement the program on developing agriculture and achieving the new agrarian revolution, thus ensuring a new and forceful impetus to socialist agriculture in keeping with the requirements of our society, a constant improvement in the people's material and cultural living standard and an increased contribution by this important branch of the national economy to the fatherland's general development and to Romania's independence and sovereignty. (loud, prolonged applause)

Dear comrades, the 12th party congress, in setting forth the targets of the general development of the Romanian economy and in focusing its concerns on developing the domestic energy and raw material base, drew special attention to and established tasks aimed at more forcefully developing agriculture as one of the main branches of the Romanian economy that plays a decisive role in the country's general development. Proceeding from the need to achieve a new quality of work and life in all fields of activity, the congress envisages, as a basic target, the achievement in the current 5-year plan of a new agrarian revolution in keeping with the new development stage of the forces of production and of the Romanian socialist society.

In the current 5-year plan, we must achieve an average annual grain production of 26-27 million tons, and in 1982 the plan envisages a grain production of some 24 million tons. As is known, we have more than 6 million hectares sown to grains. Were I not to refer to the productions discussed here -- of 5,000-6,000 kg wheat and 6, 8, 10 and more 10,000 kg corn -- but to the average production of 4,000 kg per hectare, we can state that we have fulfilled the 1982 plan under favorable conditions. We have all the necessary conditions in this respect, including highly productive seeds -- and we must act so that we will achieve at least the productions envisaged in this year's plan.

It is also necessary for us to develop vegetable production that will ensure increased supplies for the people and a reserve for other needs. This year's plan already envisages a production of more than 6.5 million tons of vegetables, almost 6 million tons of potatoes thus completely meeting the people's consumption requirements. We must also strongly develop sunflower production, the production of beet and other industrial plants to ensure edible oil, sugar and flax and hemp fibers to meet the requirements of industry and other needs of the national economy.

A strong development must be achieved in fruit cultivation and grape cultivation since we have large vineyards and orchards. We must focus our attention on achieving a production that will completely meet the consumption requirements and other needs of the national economy and industry.

We must especially stress the strong development of our animal-breeding sector. As I have mentioned, we have recorded a significant increase in livestock. The February census this year showed that last year we had 900,000 more heads of pigs, thus totaling more than 12 million pigs. A significant increase was also achieved with sheep, which totaled some 17,300,000, that is almost 2,000,000 more than was assessed in the communique on the 1981 plan fulfillment. We have also achieved a strong increase in the number of poultry, that is more than 11,000,000 heads. However, I must mention in cattle, unfortunately, we have some 180,000 fewer heads. Overall, the livestock we have available ensures the necessary conditions for fulfilling the plan on developing the animal-breeding sector and on ensur ng proper supplies of meat and animal products. Determined measures are necessary to implement the programs to increase all breeds of animals. During this 5-year plan we aim at achieving an additional increase of some 2,000,000 fine-wool sheep to ensure that the needs of the Romanian industry in fine wool are met and that the industry can do without imports.

We must markedly increase the number of cattle and place a greater stress on increasing the milk production and on implementing slaughtering weights. The number of pigs we have is sufficient for supplying the necessary quantities of pork and even for building up a certain reserve, so that we will not need to slaughter cattle under the optimal weight and will be able to achieve the livestock numbers we plan to have by 1985, as envisaged in the self-supply program.

We have recently discussed the matter of fodder in detail. Appropriate measures have been established, and norms have been worked out for feeding the livestock in accordance with international practices and with the conditions prevailing in our country. We must resolutely work to secure the necessary fodder, in keeping with the published consumption norms, and to rationally and efficiently utilize all the resources at our disposal. Each county and each unit must take measures to secure the fodder it needs and to build up reserves for possible periods of bad weather, thus ensuring the development of the livestock sector and of animal production.

Resolute measures are necessary to modernize all stalls and winter shelters this year, to ensure water supplies and everything that is required to carry out a modern livestock breeding.

Special attention must be given to pastures and hayfields, which make up close to 4.5 million hectares and which must be incorporated in the agricultural plan and in melioration and cultivation plans like any other agricultural sector.

As early as 2 years ago, we adopted the principles of self-management and self-supply. On that basis, farmfood consumption, including milk and eggs, was established in relation to production fulfillment in each county. At the end of this year [as published] we adopted an even better system and proceeded to consolidate and accentuate self-management and self-supply. We supplied each county with the number of livestock -- calculated on the basis of consumption and slaughtering weight -- necessary to meet consumer requirements for meat, milk, eggs and other animal products, as well as vegetables and other products.

Each county must resolutely endeavor to ensure a minimum slaughtering weight of 400 kg for cattle, 110 kg for pigs, and 35 kg for sheep. These are to be viewed as minimum weights, since normally we can and must aim for greater slaughtering weights, thus deriving greater quantities of meat.

In view of the fact that cattle need a longer period of time to attain the slaughtering weight -- about 2-2 1/2 years, while mature cattle need from 4 years upward -- it must become clear to all of us that we must not slaughter cattle under the prescribed weight. It is better that we eat less beef for 2-2 1/2 years and achieve a normal situation, after which we can ensure a consumption of 20 or even more kilograms of beef per capita annually.

The self-supply program is based on the 1980 per capita grain consumption, which was about 173 kg -- one of the highest consumptions in the world. At the end of 1981 we decided to ensure about 180 kg of grain per capita for 1982; that was to apply to mountainous areas as well, where no grain is grown. That would ensure appropriate supplies of bread, flour and cornmeal products for the entire population. Naturally, this average per capita grain consumption -- like the consumption of other products -- which is higher than that of 1980, must not be applied mechanically and without discrimination; we must take into account differences of consumption related to labor, age group and other factors. I am calling your attention to this fact because some counties applied these figures indiscriminately, not having understood that an average consumption does not mean that everyone should consume the same quantities of products no matter what kind of work they do or how old they are. In point of fact, we will soon publish a program on the norms of a rational, scientific diet, which will stipulate consumption norms in keeping with the nature of work performed, age and other factors.

In order to ensure appropriate supplies of farm food products, we must fully achieve the provisions concerning contracts on and purchases of animals and of agricultural vegetable and animal products. It must be clearly understood that, within the framework of the harmonious development of the two basic sectors of Romanian economy -- industry and agriculture -- exchanges should be conducted so that industry supplies the necessary industrial products, including agricultural machinery, chemical and other products at stable prices, while agriculture supplies the animal and vegetable products required for smooth consumer supplies. This constitutes an objective requirement for the harmonious, nonconflicting development of our socialist society, for maintaining stable social relations between city and village, and for strengthening the alliance between workers and peasants.

As I said at previous meetings, including the working meeting of the Central Committee, we must completely eliminate any profiteering in any products. The socialist trade network and our system of organizing exchanges of and marketing industrial and agricultural products are capable of supplying the people with everything they require, at stable prices. Therefore, we must resolutely combat isolated cases of people who seek to live without working, by engaging in profiteering. In view of the fact that our society is a society of free and conscious work, in which no one is allowed to make a living out of profiteering and exploitation and no one may earn money without working, we must take a resolute stand against any manifestations alien to the socialist principles of our society. (loud and prolonged applause)

Once again I want to call your attention to the fact that resolute steps must be taken to fulfill the production planned, and that special care must be taken to ensure appropriate consumer supplies of farm food products, in keeping with the provisions of the self-supply program, of the 1982 plan and of the entire 5-year plan. We have all the necessary requirements for ensuring good consumer supplies of farm food products. I will not speak now about industrial products because our socialist industry is capable of fully meeting requirements. In point of fact, our consumption of industrial products is on a par with or even higher than that of many developed countries.

Esteemed comrades, in order to implement our great objectives concerning the development of agriculture in the course of the current 5-year plan, we must take resolute measures to optimally utilize the land stock so that the entire agricultural and arable land of the country can be cultivated to the maximum. Counting pastures and hayfields, too, we currently have only 0.45 hectares of arable land and 0.65 hectares of agricultural land per capita. I said currently, because our population is growing yearly, and hence, the per capita land area is decreasing. On that land we must produce the necessary quantities of grain, vegetables and everything that is required to develop the livestock sector.

Hence, once again I want to stress that we must give particular attention to cultivating and obtaining the largest possible yields on each square meter of arable land and on our 4.5 million hectares of pastures and hayfields. Each state and cooperative agricultural land in one form or another, must cultivate each square meter of land and obtain the largest possible production.

Along these lines, each agricultural unit must adapt its production plan to soil and climate conditions and cultivate the crops best suited to its land, proceeding from the need to ensure produce for both its own consumption and for the state stocks of farm-food products. Once again I want to stress that special attention must be given to agricultural units, particularly to poorer ones, which in the coming 2 years must be brought to the level of those with an average level of development. This can be done through appropriate labor organization, which should result in increased production and increased incomes for the cooperative members.

As you could see from the material presented at the National Council plenum, we plan to come to the assistance of agricultural units, of cooperatives and private farmers, and to help them organize additional production activities. In hilly and mountainous areas, we plan to allocate land for longer periods of time -- for 10 years -- for cultivating and for picking forest fruit. Similarly, we plan to allocate a few hundred hectares of forest to units or peasants in mountainous areas -- here I am referring to cooperatives -- on which they can gather mushrooms; they must of course take care of that land.

Cooperative units or individuals concluding such long-term contracts are expected not only to gather the fruit, but also to maintain and even plant new bushes, to tend and grow them, while production should be put under contract to competent state units. On that basis, cooperatives that have less land can carry out productive activities in areas such as the ones mentioned above.

At the same time, we must develop various industrial activities and crafts in which cooperative members can participate, within an organized framework, in tending forests; under the leadership of forestry bodies, they can take out contracts on tending forests, planting trees and so forth; that would provide jobs and stable incomes for cooperative units and their members.

Comrades, we must understand that the new remuneration conditions open up possibilities for markedly increased incomes. Such incomes are directly linked to work and production. It must be well understood that no one may be permitted to have a guaranteed income without working, that no one may live in our socialist society without working. Hence, we must take serious measures to ensure an optimal labor organization and good working and production conditions for all cooperative units and for all the citizens, so that increased production can bring with it increased incomes and a higher living standard or them and their families and for the entire country. (loud and prolonged applause)

We must further improve the organization and leadership of agriculture, to expand socialist democracy and to enhance the responsibility of agricultural working people and cooperative members for organizing and carrying out the work. They are the owners, the producers and the consumers, and they must decide how the work should be done in their units.

We must resolutely increase the role of the basic agricultural units: state agricultural enterprises, agricultural machinery stations and agricultural production cooperatives. Within those units we must give due attention to plans, programs and all production measures, as well as to measures to increase incomes and to improve labor organization.

In view of the above, we must organize the activities of the joint agroindustrial councils so as not to detract from the responsibilities of the basic units -- of the state agricultural enterprises, agricultural machinery stations and agricultural production cooperatives -- while at the same time ensuring the appropriate specialization, regional planning and a better utilization of the land and of machines, and creating conditions for organizing industrialization and processing activities jointly, within the councils.

Greater aid must be extended to farmers in noncooperative areas; they must be provided with everything they need, including agricultural machines and tools, chemical and other products, seed and select livestock breeds, with a view to developing their production.

Within the process of improving agricultural leadership and organization, special tasks devolve on the general directorates, on the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Council of Agriculture. Measures have been taken to better organize the Ministry of Agriculture and the general directorates and to make them more flexible -- as we actually discussed in January -- as a result of which several thousands of people and specialists will be sent down to basic agricultural units to assist with the implementation of the program on developing agriculture and increasing production. County general directorates, the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Council -- as a collective body -- must better fulfill their respective roles, and must provide supervision, operational guidance and timely solutions to the multiple problems raised by life and agricultural activities.

Similarly, we must improve research work, with a view to producing highly productive seed, improving livestock breeds and feeding systems. We have capable research, technical and other cadres who, in close coordination with production and with agricultural units can rapidly resolve all the development problems and requirements of a modern, highly productive agriculture.

In accordance with the principles of self-management and self-supply, great tasks also devolve on communal and county people's councils, which are expected to guide and supervise the timely performance of agricultural operations, as stipulated by law.

Similarly, party bodies and organizations in agricultural units, villages and communes bear particular responsibilities in rallying the efforts of all working people and of the entire peasantry for increasing agricultural production. All country party committees must exercise permanent supervision and leadership over agricultural activities. In keeping with the plan and with the self-supply program, each country's agricultural sector must meet all consumer requirements and develop rapidly, in view of what is expected of the agriculture and of our potential. We have all the necessary conditions, and I am convinced that the National Council plenum will give a strong impetus to agricultural activities, to fulfilling the 1982 plan and the entire 5-year plan, and the general program on achieving the new agrarian revolution. (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, in the past 2 days this plenum concentrated on our socialist agriculture. Nevertheless, I would like to speak briefly about certain international issues.

As I have said in the past, the better the results obtained in our economy -- including agriculture -- and the greater the development of our socialist society, the greater will be our country's contribution to strengthening cooperation with the socialist countries, to enhancing the prestige of socialism, and to achieving a policy of detente, peace and national independence. (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP.", "Ceausescu-peace.")

We all know that in order to implement our development program in all areas and to be able to utilize our material and human resources for developing our national economy and improving the people's well-being, we need peace. And all the other peoples need peace as much as we do. No nation, whatever its social system or level of economic development, can develop while the arms race is intensifying and while the amounts spent on new means of human destruction are increasing.

This is why we focus our international activities on the struggle to halt the arms race, to stop the deployment of additional medium-range missiles in Europe and to withdraw the existing ones, and generally to begin disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

If we, the European countries, do not stop the deployment of more nuclear missiles, if we do not do our utmost to completely eliminate nuclear weapons from Europe, we will fall victim to those weapons. Practically speaking, no nation -- in the East or West, north or south -- will escape the range of those missiles. Nuclear weapons of all kinds constitute a grave threat for each people and for life itself on our continent and on our planet. This is why we must do everything possible for peace and for disarmament. (loud and prolonged applause; lengthy chants of "Ceausescu-peace.")

There are indeed many problems in the contempoary world. Tension has become particularly serious, and we must act: Romania resolutely advocates settling all conflicts and interstate problems solely through negotiations. There cannot be any justification for military options. In fact, life itself has demonstrated that it is sometimes easy to begin a conflict but very difficult to end it.

This is why, proceeding from our responsibility for the peaceful future of our people, of Europe and of the entire world, Romania and our party and state are extensively developing international relations with all the states, regardless of social system; we are resolutely speaking out for an end to the use and threat of force and for basins interstate relations on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

Romania attaches great importance to developing cooperation and friendship among the Balkan countries, and to turning the Balkans and other European areas into nuclear-free zones. We are convinced that achieving a denuclearized zone in the Balkans is in the interests of all the peoples in the area and throughout Europe, and of the general cause of cooperation, detente, security and peace in the world.

We attach equally great importance to the problem of underdevelopment and to achieving a new world economic order; we believe that much more resolute steps must be taken toward that objective. It is becoming increasingly obvious that peace and detente are directly linked to eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order.

All the nations, regardless of social system or size must actively participate in resolving those complex problems. Naturally, a special role must be played along those lines by the small and medium-sized countries, developing and nonaligned states, which must actively participate in solving all problems and ensuring peace and national independence.

Greater trust must be put in the United Nations and in international bodies. They provide an organized framework for democratic solutions and for the equal participation of all states in dealing with mankind's current problems.

An important role along those lines devolves on developing interstate relations and intensifying contacts on a good mutual understanding among nations. The mass media -- radio, television and press -- bear a very important responsibility in this area. I was very pleased with the fact that our capital city recently hosted an international meeting, attended by many media representatives who discussed precisely the issues of peace, cooperation, detente and national independence. I am told that they arrived at positive conclusions, and I hope that these will be reflected in their respective radio and television broadcasts and in their press, and that they will contribute to rallying the efforts of European and other peoples for safeguarding peace and defending people's surpreme right to existence, to life. (loud and prolonged applause)

Needless to say, there are many problems in the world. Many difficulties and problems are emerging in each country. We believe that the Euorpean countries, for example, should cooperate more closely and help each other overcome difficulties, that they should forge a greater unity in Europe, based on respect for the social system and the independence of each. A united Europe, above and beyond national diversities and differences of system, constitutes a must for the progress of each nation and for detente and peace on the continent and throughout the world. (loud and prolonged applause; lengthy chants "Ceausescu-peace.") We expect the mass media in our country to act in this spirit and to promote the ideals of peace, friendship and cooperation. We would be happy to see the same principles guide the activities of radio, television and press bodies everywhere.

Some people take press freedom as an excuse not to promote a policy of friendship and cooperation but to support ideas that sow discord among nations. The time has come for all to understand that no freedom in the world can prevail if there is war! When nuclear bombs begin falling it will be too late to draw conclusions.

We hope that the media will contribute to explaining and raising the consciousness of the masses and the peoples, so that they will resolutely defend their right to existence and life, their fundamental rights and freedoms.

We hailed and we greatly appreciate the great actions staged in many European countries against war and for peace. Our people themselves have organized great demonstrations, thus resolutely asserting their desire for peace and for being free and independent, as well as their solidarity with the European nations. They are conscious of the fact that their peace, peace for our country, for Romania, depends on whether each people has peace, on the freedom and independence of each European nation: (prolonged applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-peace:")

There are undoubtedly philosophical differences and different political concepts concerning the organization of the world and of society and different ways of interpreting mnay events. We are in favor of discussing such differences freely but in a constructive spirit and with the desire not to accentuate differences and divergencies, but to find ways of acting together toward peace and national independence. Life itself and social-historic developments will show which concept is right and which is wrong.

There must be no regression into the past. The world must not be pushed back to the Middle Ages, to the religious wars which inflicted such great suffering on people. We must grasp that each people have the right to freely choose their system of independent socioeconomic development without any foreign interference. Each nation will must be respected, and there must be no interfering with a people's chosen path of development. (loud and prolonged applause)

We are firmly convinced that realistic people everywhere, whatever their political, regligious or philosophical beliefs, will understand that the most important thing is to work together for mankind's peace, for people's fundamental right to independence and to life. (loud and long applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu - peace:")

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion I want to once again stress the need for resolute efforts to organize the spring agricultural campaign and agricultural work for the rest of the year. As of 1 March, a Monday, in fact as of the moment when you return to your homes, the spring agricultural season will be fully underway. The sowing must be completed within the prescribed period of time and in the conditions and plant densities established, which are known to all.

Let us take measures so as to lay the foundations for good production this year; let us create the necessary conditions for implementing the targets established by the 12th party congress for agriculture. We have at our disposal everything that is required for that purpose, and I want to express my conviction that all members of the National Council, all agricultural cadres and leadership councils, and all working people employed in agriculture, regardless of nationalities, all cooperative members and other peasants will responsibly and skillfully work to fulfill their important tasks, so that 1982 can mark an important step forward in increasing our agricultural production and implementing the agrarian revolution -- as part and parcel of the development of our socialist society and of our advance toward communism. (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; lengthy changs of "Ceausescu-RCP:" "Ceausescu and the people:")

With this conviction, I wish you and all our peasants every greater successes, good health and happiness: (loud and prolonged applause and cheers. In an enthusiastic atmpsphere of great unity, the audience chants: "Ceausescu-RCP:" "Ceausescu and the people:" "Ceausescu-peace:" All those present warmly acclaim and cheer for minutes on end for the party, and for the party secretary general and president of socialist Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu).

ANDREI HOLDS MORE TALKS ON VISIT TO ITALY

Meets Foreign Minister

AU020953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 2 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Now in Italy for an official visit of friendship, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, had talks with Emilio Colombo, Italian minister for foreign affairs. The development stage and prospects of the bilateral relations were examined and views were exchanged on the international situation.

The two foreign ministers expressed the will of the Romanian and Italian Governments to work for the further expansion and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Italy on a political plane, for the broadening of the commercial exchanges and cooperation in production, of the technical-scientific, cultural relations as well as of relations in other fields of mutual interest.

They exchanged views on the main questions of the current international life, noting a broad convergence of the two countries' stands. Expressing their deep concern over the aggravation of the international situation, over the persistence and emergence of new conflicts and states of tension, the two ministers highlighted the need for intensified efforts by all states in order to prevent the international situation from deteriorating, to resume, further and consolidate detente, the policy of peace and collaboration, of respect for all people's national independence.

They assessed that the fundamental questions of our epoch are the safeguarding of peace and the halting of the arms race, the passage to effective measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, renunciation of the deployment of new medium-range nuclear armament in Europe and the withdrawal of the existing ones, to the end of achieving the balance of forces not by increasing arming but by continuously and systematically diminishing the armed forces and armaments under an appropriate international control.

The two foreign ministers also emphasized that action must be taken for the Madrid meeting to unfold in normal conditions and to conclude with positive results for the process of building security and developing cooperation on the continent to be continued. They declared for the building, through joined efforts, of a united Europe where broad interstate relations of collaboration should develop on the basis of equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, of the political social system, a Europe in which each and every nation could develop freely without any outside interference.

The two ministers declared for the political, negotiated settlement of all interstate differences and conflicts existing in various zones of the world.

During the talks the need was highlighted to dynamize and orient all the states' efforts towards the urgent settlement of the questions regarding the eradication of underdevelopment, the bridging of the big gaps and the liquidation of the economic disbalance existing between the rich states and the developing countries, towards the building of a new international economic order.

Stress was also laid on the fact that the settlement of the cardinal questions confronting today's mankind calls for the participation of all states, regardless of size, economic and military potential, for the firm promotion in the relations among all states of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage.

Highlighting the good Romanian-Italian cooperation in the sphere of international relations, the two foreign ministers reasserted Romania's and Italy's determination to develop and strengthen bilateral cooperation within the UN, for enhancing this forum's role in the settlement of the world questions, as well as within other international bodies and organizations, at the meetings devoted to security, cooperation and development in Europe and throughout the world.

Meets Berlinguer, Others

AU022027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 2 Mar (AGERPRES) -- On March 2 Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], received Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs of Romania.

On the occasion messages were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, and Enrico Berlinguer.

During the talks the sides expressed satisfaction at the good relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity, of mutual esteem and respect between the RCP and the PCI, the wish to develop them further to the interest of the ties of friendship and fruitful collaboration between the two countries and peoples, of the unity and solidarity among the communist and workers' parties.

The interview and talks passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship that is characteristic of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Italian Communist Party.

While on an official visit in Italy Stefan Andrei, met separately, with heads of main political parties.

The talks with Bettino Craxi, general secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, Peitro Longo, general secretary of the Democratic Socialist Party, Flaminio Piccoli, national secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, Valerio Zanone, national secretary of the Liberal Party of Italy, occasioned exchanges of messages with Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, presidentof Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

Evoking the interviews and talks they had conducted with Nicolae Ceausescu, they highly assessed the role and contribution of the leader of the RCP and Romanian state, to the struggle for security, disarmament, for ensuring peace and friendly collaboration among peoples, stressing the esteem and valuation he is enjoying in Italy and worldwide.

At the same time there were exchanged opinions on topical problems of the international life.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH BRITISH MEETS

AU021958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Mar (AGERPRES) -- The proceedings of the 9th session of the joint Romanian-British Commission of Economic Collaboration and Industrial and Technological Cooperation started on March 2 in Bucharest. It will analyze the stage of the attainment of the targets established during the Romanian-British top-level talks and under the protocol of the previous sessions. Likewise, concrete ways and modalities are examined of increasing the volume of commercial exchanges between Romania and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as possibilities of further expanding the bilateral economic cooperation and on third markets in multiple domains of activity.

The Romanian delegation is led by Alexandru Margaritescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign-Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and the British one by Peter Corley, undersecretary for trade, co-chairmen of the commission.

CAZACU RECEIVES SYRIAN BA'TH OFFICIAL 2 MAR

AU022000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Mar (AGERPRES) -- On March 2 Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, conducted talks with the delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria (ASBPS) headed by Asim Qansu, member of the National Command of the ASBPS, secretary general of the Ba'th Party of Lebanon.

On the occasion the sides informed mutually of the present activity and preoccupations of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria, expressing the wish to further develop and deepen the good relations and the solidarity between the two parties, in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, of the talks and agreements between the heads of the two parties and states, between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad, to the interest of the Romanian and Syrian peoples, of peace, security and national independence of progress and collaborations among nations.

The sides also tackled certain aspects of the international political life.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING JORDANIAN AMBASSADOR

AU021719 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Hani Tabarrah, ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in connection with the conclusion of the latter's mission to our country. On this occasion, the two sides had a talk which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

EARTHQUAKE REPORTED IN VRANCEA REGION 2 MAR

AU021956 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Mar (AGERPRES) -- The Romanian Center for Earth Physics and Seismology announces on March 2 at 10,27.55.4 hours a tremour measuring 4.1 on the Richter scale occurred in the Vrancea region, at a 102 km depth. The tremour measured two degrees (mercali scale) in the zone of epicentrum.

In the capital of the country (Bucharest) the tremour was one degree. No material damage.

BRIEFS

HOUSING PROJECTS -- Bucharest, 17 Feb (AGERPRES) -- 164,200 dwellings, of which 153,300 several-and one-room flats built with the population's own funds, were made available in 1981. Hostels for bachelors able to accommodate 15,208 people were also built. At present over 15 million people in towns and villages live in houses built in the last three decades. 190,000 flats for the building of which 23.2 thousand million lei will be allotted will be made available this year in order to improve the living conditions of the population. 900,000 dwellings, summing up a 29.5 million sq.m. living area, of which 360,000 will be sold to the population on state loans, will be built in the current five-year plan period (1981-1985). Most of these dwellings will be built in county seats, in smaller localities and future agro-industrial towns. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0180 GMT 17 Feb 82 AU]

DOLANC CONFERS WITH PCI'S BERLINGUER IN ROME

LD022200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1714 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 2 Mar (TANJUG) -- Italian Communist Party General Secretary Enrico Berlinguer talked today with Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Stane Dolanc visiting Rome at the invitation by the Centre for the Study of International Politics (CESPI). During a talk of an hour and a half Berlinguer and Dolanc exchanged views on topical international issues, trends in the international workers' movement. The talks are reported th have been mutually assessed as useful and meaningful.

Prior to the talks with Berlinguer, Dolanc had separate talks with members of the Italian Communist Party Directorate Ugu Pecchioli and Giancarlo Pajetta and leader of the Central Committee Department for International Relations Antonio Rubi.

All these meetings passed in a cordial and comradely atmosphere [word indistinct] characterises relations between the two parties. Italian CP organ L'UNITA today gave notable publicity to Stane Dolanc's lecture last night on the "CESPI" premises.

AGREEMENT SIGNED ON INVESTMENTS IN KOSOVO

LD030046 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1913 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Pristina, 2 Mar (TANJUG) -- Investments totalling 175 billion dinars (1 U.S. dollar equal about 43 dinars) and representing 1.1 per cent of Yugoslavia's social product or 52 per cent of the social product of the economy of the province of Kosovo, will be allocated for the province's development until 1985. In addition to this sum, additional investments will be made available through the pooling of labour and resources of the entire Yugoslav economy.

An agreement on special measures for the realisation of the policy of more rapid development of Kosovo during the 1981-85 period was signed today in Pristina, the provincial capital, by representatives of the Yugoslav Government, the governments of the Yugoslav republics and provinces, and the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy. The signing of a self-management agreement on the pooling of labour and resources of the electric power enterprises and institutions concerned on the construction of two 339-megawatt thermo-electric power stations in Kosovo may be expected shortly, it was stressed in Pristina today.

The agreement signed today specified the signatories obligation to find quick solutions for the pooling of labour and resources with a view to completing work on an expansion of the facilities for the extraction of lead and zinc ores, a lead-smelting and a zinc-electrolysis plant and the construction of a plant for the extraction and flotation of ferronickel. Joint resources will also be invested in the development of agriculture, the prospecting for raw materials and the creation of jobs in Kosovo.

Today's agreement marked the end of a process of agreement-making for encouraging the development of Yugoslavia's underdeveloped regions. As for Kosovo, it is expected that the resources necessary for the realisation of the province's development until 1985 will be ensured, thus also helping reduce the difference between development level for Kosovo and the average level for the country as a whole.

KOSOVO, SERBIA ECONOMIC CHAMBERS HOLD TALKS

AU022012 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Summary from poor reception] The delegations of the economic chambers of Kosovo and Servia held talks today in Pristina on the possibilities for utilizing the federal fund in connection with the realization of programs drafted for the development of Kosovo.

They also discussed problems of various associated labor organizations in the province, which act within the framework of the republican economy in so far as they are involved in the realization of combined programs of development. Cooperation in various areas such as mining and the processing industry and others was discussed. The delegation of the Serbian Economic Chamber also met with representatives of the Kosovo Assembly. It is expected that a self-management agreement will be signed on cooperation (?and coordination of funds) between the two chambers.

POLITIKA CRITICIZES KOSOVO IMPORT-EXPORT PLANS

AU021850 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Feb 82 p 8

[J. Radovanovic and Z. Zejneli report]

[Summary] Pristina, 25 Feb -- The Kosovo Chamber of Economy estimates that the exports of goods and services from Kosovo in 1982 should increase 16 percent over last year. The exports of goods alone should increase 17 percent. The increase planned for January was not achieved. Last year, the increase in exports was planned at 7 percent, but in fact reached only 2 percent.

To achieve this year's ambitions, the Chamber of Economy requires a long list of conditions to be fulfilled. "It strikes one's eye that this lengthy list of conditions does not contain those which could not be omitted when the shortfalls last year and earlier were explained. In reviewing everything that affects the implementation of the planned exports, one does not envisage measures, for instance, to increase productivity and work discipline, or to overcome the so-called subjective weaknesses in the utilization of capacities, lack of competitiveness in foreign markets because of high prices of domestic products, the high degree of dependence on imports by the most vital branches of the economy, inefficient supply sometimes restricted to single items, too meager selection of products and other shortcomings which burden the exports of goods from Kosovo to a great extent."

The exports of goods from Kosovo last year amounted to $212 million. Nonferrous metals and products accounted for more than 42 percent of these exports, followed by engineering with 22 percent and textile, rubber and leather products with over 17 percent of total exports. The exporting branches of industry, on the other hand, depend on imports of materials and equipment and accounted for 60 percent of the value of imports. At a time of import restrictions, this causes difficulties particularly since the Kosovo exports go chiefly to the clearing account area and the imports come from the convertible currencies area. Only 24 percent of imports from the convertible currencies area were covered by exports to that area last year.

Only 9.2 million worth of exports, or 4 percent of the total value, are envisaged to go to developing countries. The exports to the convertible currencies area are to increase only to the extent that 31 percent of imports will be covered. The imports are planned to increase about 1.5 percent.

Overall Kosovo exports are expected to increase 16 percent and imports 12 percent this year. Exports of goods this year are planned at $248 million and imports at $497 million, leaving a trade deficit of $249 million. Only 51 percent of imports are to be covered by exports as against over 60 percent for the country as a whole.

PRISTINA ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES NATIONALIST ACTIVITY

LD031042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1514 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Pristina, 2 Mar (TANJUG) -- At today's session of all three chambers of the Pristina Municipal Assembly, Veselj Ljatifi, secretary of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs, briefed the delegates on the political-security situation in the municipality. He stressed that enemy activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irrendentism is continuing and that vigorous measures are being taken to (?curb) this activity.

Ljatifi informed the delegates that in this, the biggest Kosovo municipality, some forms of organized enemy activity continue to be manifested. Cases of boycotting lessons in primary and secondary schools and at faculties can be noted, pamphlets and slogans of enemy content are written, and there are manifestations of the misuse of national costume and provocative behavior. On several occasions there has been activity from enemy positions among the students and now various kinds of misinformation is being disseminated and leaflets are being distributed. [Passage indistinct] However, as a result of actions by the internal affairs service, which now has been strengthened from the material, technical and staffing point of view, and with the involvement of citizens, significant results have been obtained in unmasking the enemy and in preventing its activity, stressed Ljatifi, pointing out at the same time the need for all bodies to be better organized and equipped to frustrate enemy activity in good time.

SLOVENE LANGUAGE DISPUTE 'NOT NATIONALISTIC'

AU011010 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Feb 82 p 8

[Slobodan Zikic report]

[Summary] "Ljubljana, [no date] February -- In its latest issue of 21 February, Ljubljana NEDELJSKI DNEVNIK carries an interview of Jus Turk with Dr Matjaz Kmecl, president of the language court. Under the title, "No Sensations, Please," and the shoulder head, "Belgrade Overheating the Discussions About Slovene in Public Use in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia," Jus Turk first talks about the Slovene language section attached to the SAWP republican conference and its language court (or tribunal) and explains why he interviewed Matjaz Kmecl."

Matjaz Kmecl, professor at the faculty of philosophy in Ljubljana, first says that no struggle for good language can be waged without close cooperation with the media which strongly influence the language. The language court must sometimes draw attention to errors perpetrated by them.

Kmecl says that the article written for NEDELJSKI DNEVNIK by Jus Turk 5 months ago seemed acceptable to the language court and states: "Above all we must be careful not to reduce the care for the language, especially in relation to other languages in Yugoslavia, always and again, merely to a relationship between nationalism and unitarism." It is simply a question of implementing the federal and republican constitutions on the use of languages. "Of course, one cannot neglect the possibility that such a discussion will set off nationalist or unitarian reactions. The latest case has shown that the response was much more unitarian than nationalistic. I can readily say this, for the reaction in a part of the Belgrade press in this respect was pronouncedly sensationalist, as if a new nest of nationalism was being created in Slovenia, as if we now try at any price to claim the right to speak in Slovene anywhere in Yugoslavia, whether functional or not, and so forth."

Kmecl explains that it is quite normal that the debates in the SFRY Assembly are in the languages of the peoples and nationalities, but that it is equally normal that the language of the majority of Yugoslavs is used when it does not have symbolic significance and where there are no interpreting facilities.

"In connection with some of our problems, a part of the Belgrade press had a lot to say when, for instance, we denounced above all that self-managing agreements among Slovene work organizations are written in Serbo-Croatian.

"Above all we are against it and we are also against inflating such occurrences as nationalistic ones. I think it makes no sense and dramatizes matters without any need."

Unitarian views come to the fore from time to time when a Slovene is labeled a chauvinist if he does not want to conduct some business in Serbo-Croatian. "These, of course, are occurences to which a Slovene is very sensitive."

Speaking about the correspondence concerning the language court, Kmecl says: "I dare say that there is no proper nationalism in Slovenia at all. Anybody from another republic who arrives for instance, in Ljubljana and asks a Slovene something in Serbo-Croatian, will get a reply in Serbo-Croatian in 90 percent of the cases. A Slovene will make an effort to do so. On the other hand, he is very sensitive if he feels a superior position in such a question and conversation, as if 'I have the full right to ask in this way and you have the duty to answer in the same way,' of course there is no such duty."

Kmecl explains the stand of the language court and says that it is "never superfluous to repeat that the sovereignty and strength of Yugoslavia as a whole depend above all on the strength, sovereignty, self-assurance and mutual understanding of the several national communities."

Asked about the articles in the Belgrade press, Kmecl says:

"All the articles in NIN, BORBA and POLITIKA on this problem are on the face of it quite correct, but at the same time they are written in essence from the aspect of some unsolved problems which do not arise in Slovenia and which appear as topical political problems in some other Yugoslav republics. I think they project these problems on the Slovene situation when writing about the Slovene care for Slovenes in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. This is quite inappropriate and harmful I think, from the political aspect."

INTERVIEW WITH SLOVENIA'S FRANC SETINC

AU261712 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 20 Feb 82 p 2

[Report on interview with Franc Setinc, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia, given to Titograd journal TRIBINA -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] "There will be no progress if we continue to persist in our present fragmentation of the economy and set republican regional, local and other limits to the integrative processes. Of course, the fact that this is happening cannot be blamed on the system but on its abuse and on activities bypassing and even against the system. How long will we tolerate this? Probably not very long because the situation is already critical and if we fail to quickly attack some of the barricades, the situation will become even more difficult than now. Workers in associated labor must have the decisive word in this connection, and the subjective forces, including the League of Communists and science, must provide the main support to them in this connection. Are we organizing ourselves for this purpose, and are changes in sight? These are the questions that the 12th LCY Congress will have to answer," Franc Setinc, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia, has said in his interview with the Titograd journal TRIBINA.

Answering the question about the reason for such a great lack of discipline in the LCY, Franc Setinc said: "I think this is so because there is no real differentiation. Our position statements are of an excessively declarative nature, which always opens wide room for maneuvering for opportunism, passiveness and duplicity in action. We often say that the first stage of activity of the League of Communists is quite good and that we are quite united in adopting conclusions but that trouble starts with the implementation of our accords. The differences appear in our differentiation on the specific questions of whether we will stay within realistic limits in specific investments or whether we will exceed these limits. It is precisely in these decisions that the ideological force of the League of Communists will be really able to find its expression. The 12th LCY Congress will also have to answer the following question: How is it possible that we have increased -- during the period of the greatest accumulation of difficulties -- the number of members even by as much as by 100 percent in some communities and, at the same time, expelled very few because of their failure to honor conclusions, because of excesses in investments and so forth? If it fails to answer this question, it will not tell us anything.

Look how everybody is invoking Tito's initiative on introducing 1-year terms of office (although this initiative does not involve merely the question of terms of office), but very rarely is a question raised about the fate of Tito's other initiatives concerning investments, megalomania, consumerism, officialism, privileges and the like.

The Most Vociferous Ones in Connection With the 1-Year Term of Office Are Retreating and Do Not Want To Be in Collective Organs

Franc Setinc also expressed the view that we have not achieved enough in implementing Tito's initiative for collective work and responsibility, primarily because we have concentrated all our attention on the 1-year term of office and have spent most of our energy on the issues connected with the 1-year term of office, forgetting everything else. The best evidence of insincerity and narrow and improper interpretation of Tito's initiative is seen precisely in the fact that some people, who were the loudest in advocating the introduction of the 1-year term of office, now refuse after the expiration of their 1-year term of office to stay in the collective organ concerned but are retreating somewhere else.

One of the questions asked by Titograd TRIBUNA concerned the statement by an official that every individual organization of the League of Communists has its own Kosovo, its own statism and bureaucratism and its own encapsulation. We have failed to draw lessons from all that and, for instance, have failed to exterminate opportunism in the League of Communists.

Bureaucratism, Statism and Encapsulation Do Not Exist Only in Kosovo

"I agree that we must learn our lessons from the Kosovo events in all republics, in the province and in all communities. The fact that such negative phenomena and such dramatic and hostile events have not occurred or assumed such proportions in some other republics or communities does not imply there is no bureaucratism, statism, encapsulation and the like anywhere but in Kosovo. We certainly must not gloss over that because, otherwise, we might beat our heads one day and regret that we had kept silent and failed to give warnings about these phenomena.... Any germ of developments which might turn out to be the same as those in Kosovo must be supressed at the very beginning to prevent its spreading and resulting in such consequences. These phenomena are certainly not a specific characteristic of Kosovo alone.

"But there is no need to invent dangers and dangerous phenomena, as some newspapers did recently when they blew up the verbal excesses of 18 Ljubljana juveniles into a problem that, in their writing, was already becoming similar to the Kosovo events. This is ridiculous and also dangerous because we must ask ourselves why and for what purpose should we look for an enemy in every community and at any price...," Franc Setinc answered.

And what is your opinion of the fact that some individuals in some public information media are appraising our situation in a condescending manner?

We Like To Point the Finger at Neighbor's Faults

"I cannot appraise the information media in all republic and provinces. It is certainly true that some individuals are apprasing our situation through these media in a condescending manner. But they are certainly no exception in this respect. The individual politicians like to assume the right to appraise the conditions in our country in a condescending manner and the, in the same breath, criticize journalists because of their liberalism and blame them for everything that is wrong in our country," France Setinc said.